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Monday , February 25, 1983
Phalguna 6, 1895(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 25, 1974/Phalguna 6 1895 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Vanaspati in officially closed Mills

62 SHRI R N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Vanaspati Producing Mills, which were officially declared closed, were detected producing Vanaspati clandestinely and selling it in black market;

(b) if so, the names of such mills and the quantity of vanaspati produced and sold in black market; and

(c) the action Government has taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Following the publication of a news report to this effect from Bombay, in the *Hindustan Times* of the 18th January, 1974 enquiries were made from the Maharashtra Government in regard to the facts and the action proposed to be taken. The State Government have informed that the report alleging clandestine production of vanaspati is incorrect.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN : May I know whether the Government have checked up the source of information from the *Hindustan Times* in which the news was published?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Sir, we have not contacted the *Hindustan Times* reporter. But definitely we contacted, as I mentioned, the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN : What steps are being taken by the Government to increase the production of vanaspati to eliminate blackmarketing in vanaspati ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Barman, how are you raising questions which do not arise out of this ? His answer was "No, Sir" and "Do not arise". Still your questions are forthcoming.

Next Question.

Nationalisation of Sugar Mills in U.P. and Bihar

*64 SHRI S. M BANERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to nationalise the sugar mills in U.P. and Bihar ; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are considering the question of nationalisation of sugar mills from an all-India angle. The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, which was set up to make a detailed and comprehensive examination of the working of the sugar industry and the various problems relating thereto, has dealt with the question of nationalisation in its Interim Report submitted in the middle of last year, and its final Report is being submitted on the 27th February, 1974. The Government intend taking a total view of all issues involved, *viz.* financial organisational, managerial, technical etc. in the

light of both the Reports and arrive at a well-considered decision on this important and complex question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When we talk of U.P., they talk of Bihar, and when we talk of U.P. and Bihar, they talk of the entire country. I would like to know from the Government whether Government has made up its mind finally to nationalise the sugar industry. Now that the U.P. elections are over, I hope they would give a definite reply that Government has made up its mind.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as U.P. elections are concerned, they are not yet over; 26th Feb. is the last date Government is seriously considering the issue. I have already submitted that the Commissions' report is expected on the 27th of this month, and after looking into all the details, the Government would like to come to a conclusion very soon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether, after the submission of the report. Government will take a final decision within this Session and if not, the reasons therefor.

MR. SPEAKER: These are hypothetical questions. Let the report come first.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether they have made up their mind, whether they are physically and mentally prepared for it within this Session

MR. SPEAKER: Let the report come first.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Or at least in 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: This is Mr. Maurya's maiden performance. Please do not ask such complimentary questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is my maiden question today. Let him give a maiden reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you have passed the age of maidenhood.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If these are the maidens, there will be no enjoyment in life.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not concerned with maidens.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He maintains his maidenhood always.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a bachelor. He welcomes them. Mr. Maurya, can you satisfy him?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Your honour is much more powerful to satisfy him, Sir. If your honour has failed to satisfy the hon. Member, how can I do that?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am partially satisfied

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether the Government has considered the interim report and if so, what was its reaction to that?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the interim report is concerned, that was divided into two, and it was very difficult to come to some conclusion. That is why, when on 27th the final report comes, the Government will be in a position to come to a definite conclusion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि कमिशन का गठन इस ढंग से किया गया है कि उस कमिशन से सर्वसम्मत रिपोर्ट की आशा नहीं की जा सकती । मैं स्वयं इस कमीशन के सामने गवाही देने के लिए गया था और वह कोई यूनैनिमस रिपोर्ट पेश करेगा इस की मैं आशा नहीं करता । क्या सरकार ने खुद भी अपना कोई विभाग बनाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में कुछ बनायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी जो इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट आई है उस में भी नोट आफ डिसेंट है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि कमीशन का गठन इस तरह का है कि सर्वसम्मत रिपोर्ट आ ही नहीं सकती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन का पता तब लगेगा जब सारी रिपोर्ट आयेगी । आप ऐसी बात तो नहीं कर रहे हैं कि वह सर्वसम्मत न रहे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि जो इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट आई है वह यूनैनिमस नहीं है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी का पहले से ऐसा सोचना कि कमीशन का गठन इस विचार को देखते हुए किया गया था कि ऐसी रिपोर्ट आये जिस में आपस में मतभेद हो, सत्य से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता । दुर्भाग्य यह रहा कि कमिशन के जो पहले चेयरमैन थे उन का देहान्त हो गया और इसलिये रिपोर्ट के आने में देरी हुई । जहां तक मेरा विचार है ऐसी कोई धारणा नहीं रखता ।

Import of foodgrains

+

*65. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import wheat from abroad during December, 1973 to February, 1974;

(b) if so, the total quantity Government propose to import from abroad; and

(c) how much foreign exchange Government have to spend for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No formal decision has been taken about the total volume of imports. Government of India continues to review the position regarding imports from time to time. Within the overall quantity authorised for import, purchases are being made from abroad to the extent considered necessary, to maintain the public distribution system. The total foreign exchange to be spent on import of wheat would depend upon actual quantities purchased and the prices paid therefor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I put a supplementary, I want to bring it to your notice that not even one aspect of the question has been replied by the hon. Minister. There has been no reference to the quantity at all. You should be surprised to know—I have got the reply here—he says, "Within the overall quantity authorised for import, purchases are being made from abroad to the extent considered necessary, to maintain the public distribution system". Firstly, 'Within the overall quantity authorised...what is the quantity authorised? Even that reference is not there. I want to protest against such vague replies given. I do not know whether you can persuade the hon Minister to give some reply so that I can ask a supplementary. Otherwise, independent of the reply, it is difficult to ask any supplementary.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : My difficulty is this and I hope the hon. Member and the hon. House will appreciate this. This year the volume of imports may be determined on the basis of two factors—the *kharif* production and the *rabi* production. With regard to *kharif* production, the Government of India is now in a position to have some rough assessment as to what is likely to be the volume.

As far as the *rabi* production is concerned, the crop is still there in the field. There have been some favourable and some adverse factors. So, it is very difficult at this stage to say as to what would be the volume of *rahi* production. Also the imports will depend upon another factor, *viz.*, as to what will be the volume of procurement. Therefore, the Government has not taken any final decision about the total volume of imports nor is it possible for us to indicate this. There has been an honest effort to reply on the basis of realistic assessments and on the basis of what I know. Therefore, there has been no evading the question. I am prepared to answer any query made by the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: India's Supply Missions in the various producing countries are reported to have informed

the Government that the increase in prices will be 60 per cent over what was the peak international market price and it would be between 200—210 dollars per tonne which is the likely international market price. In view of this, it is further reported—it has appeared in the Press—that both the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry are reported to have advised the Government that virtually there will be no foreign exchange left in the coffers because about 80 per cent of whatever will be available from exports will be utilised for oil imports. In view of this, are we going to give up our dependence on imports and devise some other machinery by which the public distribution system can be fed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are many assumptions which the hon. Member is making which are not true. For instance, he has referred to some views expressed by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. They are not consistent with the facts. I can only say that it is true that the international level of prices of foodgrains is very high. For instance, about 18 months back, the wheat prices were somewhere between 70 to 80 dollars a tonne. Now the prices range between 215 to 220 dollars per tonne. So, the prices have gone up two to three times higher than what it was 14—18 months earlier. But if the Government come to the conclusion that there is need to import in the national interests and to feed the public distribution system and to fill the gap between the production and the requirements, the Government will surely take measures to import the required quantity and there is no question of bargaining or taking up a position which would compromise our sovereignty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In *Statesman* Calcutta, on the 14th February, a news report has come from the Washington Correspondent. I will just seek clarification from you regarding that particular report. That deals with the policy of the Government regarding this question. I quote:

> "The USA estimates that India will be wanting to import 4 mil. more tonnes of wheat this year in addition to the 2 mil. tonnes already promised by the Soviet Union New Delhi now is contemplating asking the USA for this on concessional rates."

I am putting this question because in reply to one of my Call Attention Motions Mr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed categorically said that Govt. was opposed to the policy of purchasing wheat from the USA at concessional rate. The report says that the Government is thinking. Of course, I have never understood, but this report says that the Government is thinking in terms of purchasing wheat from USA at concessional rate. I would like to know whether the news report appearing in *Statesman* from its Washington Correspondent is correct and if it is not, will he kindly tell the position in this regard to the honourable House?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With regard to the specific point which the hon. Member raised I can say that the report is not correct. I would like to submit that the Government of India would continue to make assessment regarding the current requirements. Now the position is changed and it is not the same position as of good old days. There is sellers' market. There is greater demand in the world than supply. Therefore there is no question of resorting to the old type of arrangement. When the Government comes to a positive decision regarding imports naturally the various possibilities are explored.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Has your policy regarding concessional wheat purchase changed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government of India's policy is known to the House and we have made the statements from time to time. There is no question of going back to the old PL 480 arrangements. So far as this matter is concerned we have to go by the national interest and we can possibly negotiate with

various countries including USSR which can supply wheat to us.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: As between the fertilizer gap and the gap in food requirements what priority is being given to either the one or the other?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about the import of wheat.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: My question is this. Is he going to bridge the fertiliser gap in order to meet the food gap? What priority is he going to give?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has no relevance to the main question. I am sorry; I wish it could be connected with the main question somehow or other, but it could not be connected.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Have any purchases of wheat been made during the period mentioned in the question?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We decided to import total quantity of about 6.5 million tonnes during the last 18 months. There are countries like Canada, USA and Argentine. The actual purchase was 4.1 million tonnes. Out of that a few lakhs tonnes had come during the month of December, January and some other quantities we are receiving out of the 2 million tonnes offer by the Soviet Union. Some of the quantities are received in the months of January-February.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी यह सवाल एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर यानी दिसम्बर, 1973 से फरवरी 1974 के बीच गेहू के आयात के बारे में था। पिछले महीने तथा इस महीने खाद्यान्नों की कमी के कारण गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में दंगे हुए और अभी भी चालू हैं। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए अभी देश में फसल अब अच्छी आई है आपका क्या अनुमान है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के वास्ते आपको कितना मिल सकेगा और इस आधार पर आपका क्या अनुमान है कि आपको कितना आयात करना पड़ेगा? क्या इसको आपने तय कर दिया है और नहीं किया है तो कब आप इसको तय करेंगे, क्या और दंगे होने के बाद तय करेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the first part of his question is concerned, the normal level of import is between five and six lakhs tonnes every month. That is the case in the months of January, December etc. As far as the gap is concerned, I do not know whether the hon. Member was here when I answered the first supplementary. The total requirements of import will depend upon what would be the volume of our *rabi* production When the crop is in the field, it is not easy—the hon. Member will appreciate it—to make any precise estimates of production. The Government of India will come to the appropriate conclusion after that only.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In answer to the main question, the Minister had stated that the quantum of purchases made from abroad is determined on the basis of the success of the procurement. There are reports that the procurement has failed.

So, I would like to know what was the target fixed and what was the quantity procured during this period, statewise, if possible.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can reply that. There should be a very specific question on procurement.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very much correct. When you ask for the figures, you should give a separate notice. There is enough time for that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: If I were to give a separate notice, after twenty days.....

MR. SPEAKER: But, this question does not relate to procurement. This is a question about the import.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, when you import wheat from the U.S.S.R., Government will issue instructions to our Purchase Mission to see that they are careful that the wheat does not contain any foreign matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can otherwise suggest this in the budget discussion. Here the question is about the import.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Last time it happened.

Export of Shrimps and Lobsters at prices below international price

*68. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Carbide has been exporting shrimps and lobsters from India on prices much below the ruling international prices; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing export at low prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It has been reported that, in the case of export of shrimps to Japan by M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. through Visakhapatnam Customs House the export price for certain grades of shrimps was suspected to be lower than the prices prevailing at Bombay. Pending investigations in this case, the shipment was permitted on execution of a bond. The matter is under investigation. No case of under-invoicing of export of lobsters by the firm has been reported by the Customs Houses.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : There is a difference between the local market price and the price at which it was to be exported. But, the hon. Minister did not tell us as to what is the difference between the international market price and at the price at which it was to be exported?

My second supplementary is : How many of the local people are engaged in fishing trade?

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to export of shrimps and lobsters form India on prices much below the ruling international prices and the reasons for allowing export at low prices. Your question is: how many of the local people are engaged in fish trade.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Of course, I have addressed you a letter about my difficulty. My colleague, Shri K. R. Ganesh is here. This question, according to my understanding, should have been addressed to the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Commerce. But, the only limited question which the hon. Member has put in is this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : As regards the shipments which have been made from the Visakhapatnam port, the difference in prices has been between 2 cents and 88 cents per kg.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : There is a world of difference between these two prices.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask his question. The hon. Minister has given the information.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : It is a very uncertain information. One can understand a difference of 2 cents per kg. but one does not understand a difference ranging between 2 cents and 88 cents per kg.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very clear. sometimes, it is 2 cents. and sometimes it is 88 cents.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the hon. Minister tell us who the owners of the Union Carbide are and for how long this company has been engaged in this trade?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I do not have that particular information immediately with me. The fact is that under-invoicing of the exports of shrimps from Visakhapatnam port by Union Carbides has been detected. We have indicated the range of prices which has been detected. The matter is under investigation. Even the DI(R) has been asked to look into it, and he has been looking into it.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : As the hon. Minister Mr. Shinde has indicated, this question relates to the Ministry of Finance as well as the Ministry of Commerce But I think that somebody in the Government benches would be able to answer this question. The Union Carbides has become interested in the export of shrimps now, and you would be surprised to know that the India Tobacco Co which is a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Co. and has near-monopoly business in tobacco has also entered into this business and is under-invoicing. Both these are foreign firms or foreign subsidiaries and already one case is under investigation and it has been detected. Is there any conspiracy on the part of these foreign monopolies to even capture our lucrative export trade particularly in the matter of shrimps? This business has grown up during the last ten years. It is a foreign exchange earner and now these people are entering the market to oust our people who are in this exporting business. Something should be done about it. What is the policy in this regard? Will anybody from the Government Benches be able to answer this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : It would not be correct to draw a general inference that these foreign monopoly concerns are having a predominant position in the case of shrimps. In fact, if I may make a general observation . .

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : It is not a general observation. I again assert that the Union Carbides and the Indian Tobacco Co. are in this business, and that creates some suspicion. How did they enter this business? After all, the Union Carbides manufactures batteries and other things . . .

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : More than 85 per cent of the exports is done by Indian concerns and Indian business-houses and there is no question of foreign companies dominating in this field. Now, the hon. Member has raised a general policy issue whether some of these foreign concerns which are already operating in India should be allowed to operate in this area. Since some of these points are coming up, Government would like to review the position from time to time and Government would take a decision in the light of our national interest.

SHRI K. GOPAL : In view of the fact that some of the foreign companies which have been allowed to diversify their exports to include shrimps and lobsters are indulging and some are likely to indulge in malpractices with regard to invoicing, will Government think of taking over the export of shrimps and lobsters through their own agencies?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE . Specific action can be taken if any mal-practices are indulged in by anybody. But there is no proposal before Government to take over shrimps export

श्री मधु लिमये अगर मंत्री जी को पता नहीं है तो मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यूनियन कार्बाइड दुनिया की बहुत शक्तिशाली कम्पनी है । क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि श्रिम्प, लौब्स्टर, मछली आदि के निर्यात में अब विदेशी कम्पनियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा ? क्या इन कम्पनियों के द्वारा जो निर्यात किया जाता है, उस के ऊपर इन को इन्सेन्टिव लाइसेंस भी दिये जाते हैं--आयात के, इम्पोर्ट के लिये ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इन बातों के बारे में खुलासा करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE : There is no question of the Government of India having a policy to encourage foreign concerns in the field of fisheries because our

interest is to encourage Indian parties. That is our general approach. But these companies have been here for a long time; for instance, Union Carbide has been operating in this country for the last 40 years.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या 40 साल से इस ट्रेड में हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : They have entered the shrimps trade only recently. Fishing is not a licensed industry at the moment. But as I said, if something happens against our national interest, the Government of India would take action.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । क्या इस निर्यात के लिये इन को इम्पोर्ट का इन्सेन्टिव लाइसेंस दिया जाता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Whatever general incentives are there for exports are available to all exporters. They give foreign exchange to our country.

श्री मधु लिमये आप सीधा जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं । श्रिम्प, लौब्स्टर आदि का जो निर्यात होता है, क्या उस पर इन को इम्पोर्ट का इन्सेन्टिव लाइसेंस दिया जाता है । अण्डर-इन्वाइसिंग भी करते हैं इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस भी मिलता है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would humbly request the hon. Member to put this question to the Ministry of Commerce.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आ गया है । आप इनको निर्देश दीजिये—जब इन्होंने मल प्रश्न मान लिया है तो फिर सप्लीमेन्ट्रीज भी पूछे जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजाय इस के कि कोई असन्तोषजनक जवाब दिया जाये, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से पूछ लिया जाये ।

SHRI SHAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I seek a clarification through a question.

श्री मधु लिमये आप व्यापार मंत्री से जवाब दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिश्रा जी, आप का गला बैठा हुआ है, कुछ दिन आराम कीजिए ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जी हां, चुनाव की वजह से बैठ गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर व्यापार मंत्री से दिलवाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : You table a question to the Commerce Minister. I will allow it.

SHRI SHAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister seemed to say that no export licence is required for exporting fish. If that is so, it is strange phenomenon. My precise question is: is no export licence required for exporting fish ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am sorry. I can naturally appreciate the fact that the hon. member has just returned from the election campaign and he is exhausted. But I said no licence is required for fishing, not for export.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Fishing is not involved in this. Export of fish is involved This is something which we cannot take. The question is whether any export licence is required. Is no criterion fixed for giving export licence to any company which has no expertise, no experience in the field of exporting fish ? Is that not very strange ?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE : All questions pertaining to exports will have to be put to the Ministry of Commerce.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Review of procurement and distribution of foodgrains

†

69. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the food procurement and distribution measures in the context of the paradoxical 'scarcity' in a year of 'plenty'; and

(b) if so, the result of such a review ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). **A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.**

Statement

The production of foodgrains came down from the record level of 108 4 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 105 2 million tonnes in 1971-72 and further to 95.2 million tonnes during 1972-73. In order to meet the difficult food situation, the public distribution system has been augmented and stream-lined. The issue of Government foodgrains through fair price shops has been stepped up considerably. The total public distribution of foodgrains during 1973 has come to 11.4 million tonnes as against 10.5 million tonnes in 1972 and 7.8 million tonnes in 1971.

Food procurement operations are constantly under review in consultation with the State Governments The number of measures like strict enforcement of levy order, imposition of additional levy on millers, dealers and producers, strict enforcement of anti-smuggling and anti-hoarding measures have been taken. The procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) during the current kharif season 1973-74 has been so far a little over 28 lakh tonnes as against a little over 17 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the last year.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the procurement drive as far as the kharif crop is concerned has not been successful from the reports we have seen and, if so, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the actual progress so far made up to date, and what are the special steps contemplated to attain the kharif target State-wise ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As on the 22nd February, 1974, according to the latest statement that is available with me, the total procurement has been 31,13,000 tonnes, out of which rice is 28.25.000 and the kharif cereals is 2.88,000. But I am prepared to lay a detailed statement State-wise, of procurement targets and actual procurement, on the Table of the House so that hon. Members can have the benefit of scrutinising them. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6230/74].

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : May I know from the hon. Minister why in a year of plenty when the kharif crop is supposed to be a bumper crop and a very good crop, why in such circumstances, the procurement has run into such difficulties and what special measures, if any, are under contemplation so that we may not face similar troubles or difficulties in regard to the coming rabi crop ? May I know also whether the Government have got under contemplation any proposal to activise this procurement by linking it with supplies of scarce inputs like fertilisers or by a rigorous implementation of the compulsory levy or any such measures ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the rise procurement is concerned, in some of the States, rice procurement is going on very well. For instance, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh are the States where rice procurement has been almost according to the target, and in some of the States it is expected to exceed the target. Then there is the second category of States where generally the procurement is assessed to be satisfactory; that is, States like Maharashtra and a few other States where the procurement is more or less satisfactory. Then there is the third category of States where the procurement is not satisfactory for instance, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal are the States where the procurement is not satisfactory. We have been reviewing the position from time to time. The high level of prices prevailing and the difference between the procurement price and the market price seem to be main reason for the procurement not coming up in those States. Then, the inflationary tendency and the scarcity psychology are also some of the facts which are coming in the way. I anticipate better procurement, and as far as

the rice procurement is concerned, it is 11 lakh tonnes more as compared to last year. So, I do not think it will be correct to make a sweeping generalisation, because, last year about this time, the rice procurement was about 17 lakh tonnes as compared to this year when it is about 28 lakh tonnes.

About coarse-grains, last year it was only one and a half lakh tonnes. This year we have approached three lakh tonnes as compared to the target; this is much below as compared to our expectations.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the production of procurement price has reduced the sowing of the wheat crop in Uttar Pradesh or not.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very specific question. You are asking in particular about a particular State. You can ask a general question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उस के अनुसार देश का उत्पादन तो दो-तीन साल से घटता जा रहा है, लेकिन वितरण बढ़ा है । जहां तक वसूली की बात है, वसूली कम इसलिए होती है कि ग्राम किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं देते हैं । वसूली करने के लिए कलैक्टर, डिप्टी कलैक्टर, तहसीलदार, बी०डी०ओ० जाते हैं, पुलिस के अफसरों का भी जबरन वसूली के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है और इसी भय के कारण लोग अपना माल बाहर नहीं निकालते हैं । क्या सरकार वसूली का दाम बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है ? पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि बोर्ड ने भी आप से सिफारिश की है कि काश्तकारों को 110 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव दिया जाये, उस सिफारिश के बारे में आप का क्या मत है ? पिछले दिनों 74-76 रुपये क्विंटल पर वसूली की गई, जो बहुत कम थी, इस लिये क्या आप दाम बढ़ायेंगे जिस से अधिक वसूली हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I quite concede the point of the hon. Member that only official agencies should not be used for procurement. But, unfortunately, in this country we could not evolve a general consensus in favour of procurement. There are political forces which—perhaps, may be honestly; I am not prepared to say anything on that—oppose procurement.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are opposing it because of the low prices.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is no general consensus or common understanding about this problem in the country. That is why there is no general atmosphere in favour of procurement. As far as prices are concerned, the kharif prices have been raised very substantially, and that is one of the reasons why rice procurement is getting on satisfactorily in many of the States. The rice price has been fixed at a level where farmers are more or less satisfied with the price. As far as the wheat price is concerned, that will be decided well before the next season. There will be a conference of the Chief Ministers on the 15th or 16th of March. In consultation with the Chief Ministers and the State Governments on the basis of the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Government of India would like to take an appropriate decision. I am not prepared to say what would be the precise procurement price

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैंने पूछा था कि प्रदेशीय सरकार ने जो सिफारिश की है उस पर सरकार का क्या मत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह आ रहा है आगे ।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : May I know from the Government the reasons why procurement in Punjab and Haryana is going on satisfactorily while in other States it is much less? If it is because of the political influnce, am I to take it that the political influnce of other parties are much less in Punjab and Haryana and more in other States like Uttar Pradesh ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask questions; do not add your own inference.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It would be very difficult to give an analysis State-wise. Obviously, there are certain local influences. As compared to many other parts of the country, in Punjab and Haryana the food situation is comfortable and procurement is coming up very well, if we look into the production trend last year. Moreover, as far as rice procurement is concerned, there is not much opposition to this, as compared to wheat. In some other States the reasons are different. In West Bengal, for instance, there is a very high level of prices and sharp political differences that is causing some disturbance in the way of procurement. In Madhya Pradesh there are certain other factors which come in the way of procurement.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : While the hon Minister in his inimitable style of sweet reasonableness talks about all these matters he does not come to the specific points

MR SPEAKER : You better ask your question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : We are asking, one after another, whether after the Government of India's review of the policy of procurement of wheat, rice and other foodgrains they have come to any concrete proposals in terms of which and in the context of which they will have the courage and boldness to act in a realistic manner, in terms of giving a fair and reasonable price to the producers in terms of taking strong action against the hoarders and in implementing the MISA and other Acts against anti-social elements. Instead of replying to these questions he goes on in a round about manner, all the time and so naturally we find it difficult to ask questions.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member. Of course, the situation is very difficult. I am not trying to minimise the difficulties of the situation. As far as using MISA or taking action against the hoarders is concerned, I do not think my Ministry or the Government of India have any other views in this matter. But the main point is that this can be brought about by general support of social workers like you, State Governments and others. In some States very strong action has been taken. This is one thing. Then, so far as procurement is concerned, in some States it is going on very well. Of course, there is always scope for improvement ; I do not deny it. As far as the Government of India are concerned, we continue to review the position from time to time. We are not happy with the present state of affairs. So, we would like to seek the cooperation of all here in this House so that the food situation is brought out of the political controversies and we succeed in evolving general consensus in favour of procurement and giving food to the poorer sections of the society.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Since the food situation in the country, at present, is very acute and the procurement drive is not satisfactory as per the reports of the Food Minister, I would like to put a specific question to him.

In view of the unsatisfactory procurement drive in many States, specially, in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, etc., may I know whether the State Governments responsible there have offered or suggested norms about massive de-hoarding with the help of popular political committees and, if so, whether the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments will evolve a scheme of massive de-hoarding with the help of popular political committees because plenty of foodgrains is available with big landlords and hoarders and the Government can easily take it out ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Associating non-official agencies with all these campaigns has been the Government of India's policy. In fact, I do not know what comes in the way of the hon. Member..

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : There is no popular political committee in any part of India. Only the police is doing procurement. He should not brush

aside this idea of having popular political committees in the States. De-hoarding is the only means through which foodgrains can be procured. Foodgrains is available and it has to be only taken out.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am prepared to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member. I appeal to all the State Governments to associate non-official agencies with procurement drive.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : According to available figures, 5 per cent of the rural rich own about 40 per cent of the cultivable land. They have got a major portion of the surplus and many of them are also hoarders. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose in the near future to procure all the surplus from this section of people in the interest of the country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Emotionally, such proposals appear to be very attractive. But we have to take into consideration the Indian conditions. I have no objection if surplus from bigger farmers can be taken over. Ultimately, we must evolve a system whereby hoarding is discouraged and, at the same time, there is a general atmosphere in the country whereby we are in a position to get a flow of marketable surplus in the market. We have to review the position from time to time. To think of completely closed market and hundred per cent procurement of marketable surplus, I do not know to what extent it will be realistic and pragmatic.

Appointment to the Board of Directors of the Shipping Corporation of India and the Mogul lines

*72. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and qualifications of the persons appointed to the Board of Directors of the Shipping Corporation of India and the Mogul lines ;

(b) which of these persons hail from coastal Districts ; and

(c) the reasons for not appointing more persons from coastal Districts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PARNAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) A statement giving the names and qualifications of the present Directors of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited and the Mogul Line Limited is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) No information has been maintained as to which of the Directors hail from coastal Districts as the same is not required under Company Law. The Articles of Association of these companies do not require any particular percentage to be laid for persons hailing from coastal Districts.

STATEMENT

Shipping Corporation of India Limited

OFFICIAL DIRECTORS

1. Shri Jasjit Singh	Chairman, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue), New Delhi.
2. Shri Kamaljit Singh . . .	Managing Director, Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay.
3. Shri Y. Krishan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure), New Delhi.
4. Shri P. H. Trivedi . . .	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, New Delhi, upto 16-2-1974.
5. Shri A. K. Srivastava . . .	Government Director on Board of Directors of Indian Shipping Companies Bombay.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

6. Capt. R. D. Kohli . . .
7. Shri K. N. G. Menon . .
8. Shri P. C. Shukla . . .
9. Shri P. K. Basu . . . .

NON-OFFICIAL DIRECTORS

10. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, . Former Chairman of National Shipping Board.
11. Shri V. N. Kak . . . . Former Director of Mogul Line Ltd.
12. Shri K. P Goenka . . . Industrialist

NOTE : Shri C. P. Srivastava, Chairman and Managing Director of this Corporation vacated his office consequent on his appointment as Secretary General, I.M.C.O. with effect from 1-1-1974. Capt. R. D. Kohli, is at present Executive Director In-charge of the Corporation.

Mogul Line Ltd.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORS

1. Shri J. G. Saggi . . . Managing Director
2. Shri A K. Srivastava . . Government Director on Board of Directors of Indian Shipping Companies, Bombay.
3. Shri Saad M Hashmi . . Director (Haj) Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
4. Shri P H. Trivedi . . Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, New Delhi, upto 16-2-1974.

NON-OFFICIAL DIRECTORS

5. Shri Mohammed Yusuf .
6. Shri Aliwaris Khan . } They are prominent Muslims from different regions of India.
7. Maulana Israrul Haque
8. Smt. Nafeesat Bivi . .

NOTE : Shri C.P. Srivastava, Chairman and M.D., Shipping Corporation of India who was also the Chairman, Mogul Line Limited, vacated his office consequent on his appointment as Secretary General, I.M.C.O. with effect from 1-1-1974.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : The information could have been easily obtained. The reason why this information is not given is obvious. Not a single of the Executive and non-official Directors of the Shipping Corporation and not a single of the Official Directors and non-Official Directors of the Mogul Lines is from the coastal region as can be seen from their names.

Will the Government take care to see that qualified persons from coastal regions who are intimately connected with shipping and who naturally know the needs of the region and the posibilities of further promotion of shipping are appointed at least in future in view of the fact that shipping is intimately connected with the problems of coastal regions, such as, trade and traffic both in passengers and goods.

SHRI PARNAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : So far as the appointment of Directors both in the Shipping Corporation of India and the Mogul Lines is concerned, it is done as per the norms laid down in the Articles of Association. As I have mentioned, under the Articles of Association, it is not necessary to appoint persons from the coastal areas in the Board of Directors.

So far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I can assure him that most of the persons and, particularly, the Executive Directors

who have been appointed in the Shipping Corporation of India are well-versed with the shipping industry. Many of them have a long association with the shipping business of this country.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: It is not necessary that it should be in the Articles of Association. On the basis of general principle Government can take a decision that persons connected with coastal regions should be on the Board.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already answered that question. It is not necessary. The question is whether the persons employed on the Board of Directors are well versed with the job they are going to discharge, and I can assure the hon Member that it is done from the persons who are well versed in the trade and business.

Shortage of baby food

74. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the continued poor supply of milk to both factories and consumers is the root cause of the shortage of baby food; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supplies of baby food at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir Because of drought followed by floods in some parts of the country, there has been a serious short fall in the out-put of milk resulting in shortage of all milk products including baby food.

(b) When shortage of baby food in any State or area is reported, manufacturers are contacted to provide all possible assistance in increasing the supplies/availabilities of baby food in that area. With the anticipated improvement of the overall milk availability, the supply position of baby food is expected to improve. Besides, additional capacities through setting up of new units and expansion of existing units are being encouraged.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: In view of shortage of baby food, racket and black-market in baby food is rampant. Will the Minister enlighten us as to what is the black market price now of baby food and whether Government is going to take any steps so that baby food is available to the customers at reasonable prices, either through rationing or some other method of distribution?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The ultimate solution of the problem would be to increase the production of baby food and, therefore, in my reply I have explained the position, what the Government proposes to do

As far as prices are concerned, there is an informal control of prices, and the producers are not permitted to increase the prices without the permission of the Government. There is no formal control We shall consult the State Governments on this and depending on their advice we shall take necessary steps.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I want some assurance regarding distribution at some controlled price. What is the Government's thinking on that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Prices are fixed, as I said, There is an informal control...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: About distribution at fixed prices.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About distribution at fixed prices, we shall consult the State Governments and come to some conclusion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether, according to the Government, baby foods include Horlicks and if so, according to the reply he has given, am I to take it that Government has given approval to the producers of Horlicks to push up their price which they have done recently?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I will require notice for that.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : We have a very large milch cattle population, but shortage of milk has been principally on account of the low yield or low production of milk per cattle. What steps are the Ministry going to take to increase supply of milk not by adding cattle but by improving the yield per cattle ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : That has been the policy approach of the Government.

Construction of ship building yard at Cochin

*76 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of construction of the Ship Building Yard at Cochin;

(b) how far the machinery for the Project has been set up; and

(c) what amount has been spent already and what is proposed for the year 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Works for Docks and Quays and all Major Shops have been contracted for and have commenced. Training School has been completed and commissioned. Construction of Main Receiving Station, Laboratory, Paint Store and Oil Store has been completed. Hull Shop foundation works are nearly 3/4th completed while superstructure fabrication has gained momentum. Sheet piling work of Building Dock is complete and excavation of the building and repair docks and construction of anchor wall for building dock and No. 3 Quay are in progress.

(b) Procurement action for almost all the items of Machinery required for this project has been taken and some of the items have already been received at the site.

(c) The cumulative expenditure till 31-1-74, is Rs. 17.50 crores. The amount in the Revised Budget Estimates for 1973-74 is Rs. 8 crores against which a sum of Rs. 4 80 crores has been spent upto 31-1-74.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : By what time the construction of the Cochin Ship-Yard will be completed ? I also want to know whether the State Government has requested the Central Government to give financial assistance for the immediate commissioning of this project and if so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : As far as the second part of the hon Member's question is concerned, it is a Central Government project and there is no question of giving assistance to the State Government.

Regarding the time schedule of the project, we hope by September 1975 it will be possible to complete the major portion of the work of the Cochin Ship Yard.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: The Minister has stated that some of the items of the machinery have been received May I know as to what are the items of the machinery that have been received and what items are still to be received ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Out of 280 items we have received 240 items and if the hon. Member is interested, I can give her the details also. We have purchased a lot of items from the indigenous sources and some are obtained from foreign market also according to the established procedures

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : May I know whether it is a fact that some junior officer with his henchment has been put in charge of the project because he happens to be the son of some big guy ? I want to know whether any senior officer

who is in the confidence of the Kerala Government will be deputed to be in charge of the work.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we have no such information.

Regarding taking into confidence the Kerala Government, we always take them into confidence and whatever suggestions the State Government put forward we do implement them.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I wanted to know whether a senior officer who enjoys the confidence of the State Government will be put in charge of the project?

MR. SPEAKER: How does this question relate to this? Any way, as you are a senior member, I allowed it.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Taking into confidence the Kerala Government is absolutely necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: The question of confidence is a mutual affair. Shri Srikrishna Agarwal—absent.

Shri Gangadeb—also not here.

Reasons for rise in price of oils and other commodities

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*78. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that irrespective of the fact that oil seeds and other agricultural products were purchased by dealers at much cheaper prices and the prospects of coming produce is not bad, the prices of oils and other essential commodities have registered more than 50 per cent rise in some cases during the past six months; and

(b) what are the reasons that Government are not able to control and stabilise rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the past six months, i.e., since the beginning of August, 1973, the wholesale price index for foodgrains group has gone up by about 6 per cent, for edible oils group by about 5 per cent and for food articles as a whole by about 5 per cent. The price rise seems to be due to a variety of factors, such as, poor carry-over stocks from the previous year's low crops, speculative trading and hoarding of stocks at various levels, general inflationary tendencies in the country and rise in prices in the world market. A number of measures, however, have been taken to curb the rising trend in prices.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: At the end of the reply the hon. Minister has said that a number of measures have been taken to curb the rising trend in prices. We wanted to know the reasons and measures taken. We would like to know what are those measures. Can he tell us some of the measures that are being taken and followed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all there is this measure of the increased public distribution system. From 10.5 million tonnes in 1972 it is increased to estimated 11.4 million tonnes in 1973. There is import of about 4.2 million tonnes. There is also the intensification of procurement. We have taken a decision to allow heavily deficit States to import coarse grains from surplus States.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Speculative trading and hoarders of stocks operating at various levels have been mentioned as other reasons. I would like to know as to what are the steps which have been taken in this regard.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have advised State Governments that strong action should be taken against those elements indulging in forward marketing transactions. We have also told them that strict action should be taken against hoarders also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sale of motor launches and barges as scrap by C.I.W.T.C.

*61. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. (C.I.W.T.C.) sold a number of motor launches and barges as scrap;

(b) whether they were in working condition;

(c) whether a number of steam boilers which were in commission have been sold as scrap from Rajabag Dockyard; and

(d) whether any sanction was obtained and tenders invited?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) 3 boilers were sold in 1972, one of which is yet to be delivered.

(d) They were sold with the approval of the Board of Directors to the highest bidder after inviting tenders.

Establishment of sports school and regional centre at Trivandrum

*63. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the present position regarding the establishment of a sports school and a regional centre at Trivandrum the decision about which has already been taken by a team sent by the Government of India with the State Government officials and Officials of Kerala Sports Council?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The two schemes referred to are yet to be finalised in accordance with allocations proposed for the Fifth Plan. The question of their location would be decided in the context of schemes as finalised.

Central assistance to States for Primary education

*66. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to give assistance to the States for promoting Primary education in backward districts where literacy is less than 15 per cent; and

(b) whether Central Government also propose to give financial grant to children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for promoting Primary and Secondary education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposes accelerated development of backward areas as a cooperative endeavour in which the State Governments will play the pivotal role while the Central Government, the research institutions, the financing and other State and Central Corporations etc. will all make their contributions in accordance with well formulated and integrated plan of action. However, no programmes have been included in the central sector for promoting primary education in backward districts or for giving financial grants to children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in primary and secondary schools.

If the State or Union Territory is taken as a unit, only Arunachal Pradesh has a literacy percentage of less than 15 per cent.

Collapse of Safdarjung fly-over

*67. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of the Safdarjung fly-over collapsed on the 9th January, 1974

(b) if so, the number of casualties and extent of damage to the fly-over;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the mishap; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two persons died and four received injuries. Extent of damage—About Rs. 50,000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Inquiry Commission is expected to give its report shortly.

Supply of inferior Jowar and Bajra seeds and short supply of fertilisers

*70. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of bad seeds of Jowar and Bajra had an adverse effect on yield of Kharif crops this year and short supply of fertilisers had affected the bumper crop of wheat in Rabi season;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to supply pure hybrid seeds and essential quantity of fertilisers next year; and

(c) whether due to negligence in levy some States had to suffer a lot in food supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Governments have not reported any adverse effect on yield of jowar and bajra in the Kharif season, on account of supply of defective seeds; nor has there been any complaint about the quality of seeds supplied during Kharif season. There had however been constraints regarding fertiliser availability for the Rabi season, but is not possible to precisely estimate the effect of the insufficient supply of fertilisers, on the production of wheat crop.

(b) The seed producing agencies had stepped up the production of hybrid jowar and bajra seeds. The present estimates of production indicate that the requirements of hybrid bajra and jowar seeds would be met by and large in the ensuing Kharif season. The Government of India have been making all efforts to get as large a quantity of fertilisers as possible from the international markets to meet the 1974-75 requirements.

(c) In regard to the procurement of food grains, it is left to the State Governments to decide in what manner they shall procure the grains i.e. whether by levy or otherwise, depending upon the local conditions obtaining in the States. As far as distribution of foodgrains including coarse grains is concerned, such allotments are made to the States from the Central Pool every month, taking into account the overall availabilities in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the States and other relevant factors. The distribution of foodgrains within the State is the responsibility of the State Government.

Development of coastal fishing

*71 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan for the development of Coastal Fishing along the Eastern and Western Coasts of India; and

(b) if so, the names of the centres selected for conducting the survey and the likely cost for each survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The draft 5th Five Year Plan envisages development of marine fisheries at a total cost of Rs. 91.62 crores, Rs. 20.50 crores under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rs. 24 crores under Central Sector Schemes and Rs. 47.12 crores under State Sector Schemes. Of the outlay for marine fisheries under State Sector Schemes, east coast states account

for Rs. 21.20 crores and West Coast States common for east coast and West coast Rs. 25.92 crores. Allocation for Centrally states. Details of provisional allocations of Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes are funds are as follows:

	Rs. crores
A. *Centrally Sponsored Sector*	
1. Provision of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports	10.50
2. Development of infra-structure in coastal fishing villages	10.00
	20.50
B. *Central Sector*	
1. Subsidy for indigenous deep sea fishing vessels	3.00
2. Deep Sea Fishing Organisation for surveys and experiments	4.00
3. Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin	3.00
4. UNDP/Pelagic Fishery Project	0.50
5 Project for upper west coast survey	0.30
6. UNDP Project—Exploratory Survey of the East Coast	0.30
7. Provision of landing and berthing facilities at major ports	15.00
8. Survey of minor harbours	0.25
9. Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives	1.75
	24.00

Rs. in lakhs

(C) *State Sector*	East Coast	West Coast	Total
1. Assistance to traditional method of fishing	127	140	267
2. Introduction of mechanised boats	1241	1178	2419
3. Servicing facilities for mechanised boats.	79	135	214
4. Deep sea fishing	468	844	1312
5. Ice Plants	37	55	92
6. Approach Roads and marketing	20	139	159
7. Training	148	101	249
	2120	2592	4712

(b) Resources surveys are being undertaken by the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation, Integrated Fisheries Project and the Pelagic Fisheries Project. The Deep Sea Fishing Organisation is conducting surveys with Kandla, Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Paradeep, Calcutta and Port Blair as centres. A new centre at Veravel is expected to start functioning shortly. The Integrated Fisheries Project and the Pelagic Fisheries Project are operating from Cochin covering the demersal and pelagic fishery resources of the South West Coast. It is also proposed to undertake detailed surveys of the East Coast with United Nations Development Programme and under bilateral arrangements.

Cultural Cooperation between Bangladesh and India

*73. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of Bangladesh and India's growing friendship, whether Government have taken measures for ratification and implementation of Cultural Cooperation Agreement of December, 1972 between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) The Cultural Cooperation Agreement between India and Bangladesh signed at Dacca on the 30th December, 1972 has been ratified in so far as India is concerned. The Agreement will, however, come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which is likely to take place shortly

(b) The Agreement aims at promoting and developing relations and understanding between the two countries in the realm of culture, art and education including academic activity in the field of science and technology.

The objectives of the Agreement are to be achieved by establishing cooperation between universities, academies and institutions; exchange of visits by professors, experts, representatives and delegations; exchange of cultural, scientific and educational material and translations of books and publications etc

Agitation by College and University Teachers

*75. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education is in the know of the fact that the College and University teachers all over India are agitated over certain issues and are taking recourse to strikes;

(b) if so, what are the demands they and their All India Federation put forward before the Government; and

(c) What the Government of India are going to do with a view to ameliorate their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN). (a) and (b) Government have been receiving, from time to time, representations from teachers, as well as teachers' organisations regarding improvement of salary scales, service conditions, etc The main demands put forth by the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations in the Charter of Demands adopted in the Conference of the Federation held in October, 1973 at Chandigarh, and supported by their member associations, are

(i) the recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the revision of salary scales of University and College Teachers may be immediately implemented with modifications as suggested by the Federation, and

(ii) immediate action be taken by the Union and State Governments in introducing suitable legislation in Parliament and State Assemblies statutorily guaranteeing security of service of teachers.

(c) The question of revision of scales of University and College teachers, based on the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission, is under examination. As regards the security of service, it is for the State Governments to initiate action for undertaking necessary legislation.

राज्यों में खरीफ वसूली अभियान

*77 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राज्यों में खरीफ फसल की वसूली संतोषजनक नहीं है तथा कुछ एक राज्यों में, विशेषकर, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में वसूली का कार्य शुरू भी नहीं किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है,

(ग) क्या वसूली कार्य में केन्द्र को राज्यों से उचित सहयोग नहीं मिल सका, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकारें पूर्ण सहयोग दे रही हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

संलग्न विवरण (परिशिष्ट–1), जिसमें 1973–74 के दौरान चावल और खरीफ के मोटे अनाजों की अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य और अब तक वास्तव में अधिप्राप्त की गई मात्रा का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है, से यह स्पष्ट होगा कि कुल मिलाकर, खरीफ मौसम 1973–74 के दौरान अब तक अधिप्राप्त चावल की मात्रा, पिछले वर्ष की तदनुरूपी मात्रा से अधिक है। वास्तव में यह खरीफ मौसम 1972–73 के दौरान अधिप्राप्त कुल मात्रा से अधिक है अर्थात 28 लाख मी० टन से अधिक जबकि 1972–73 में 27 लाख मी० टन की अधिप्राप्ति हुई थी। तथापि, जहां तक मोटे अनाजों का संबंध है, इस वर्ष अधिप्राप्त मात्रा 2 88 लाख मी० टन है, जोकि हालांकि पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि के दौरान अधिप्राप्त 1 56 लाख मी० टन की मात्रा से अधिक है, तो भी 16 5 लाख मी० टन के लक्ष्य से अभी भी बहुत ही कम है। अधिप्राप्ति का मौसम अभी भी चल रहा है। यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में अधिप्राप्ति की गति धीमी है। धीमी प्रगति के कुछ मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार है —

1 कुछ राज्यों में देर से वर्षा होने, फसल की कटाई के समय मौसम की प्रतिकूल स्थिति रहने, कीट आक्रमण आदि से फसल का क्षतिग्रस्त होना।

2 खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्नों के अधिक मूल्य होना।

3 अन्य जिन्सों के मूल्य से सामान्य वृद्धि से भी अधिप्राप्ति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

4 वर्ष के उत्तरार्द्ध में बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा में उत्पादकों तथा अन्य लोगों द्वारा खाद्यान्न रोक लेना।

5 कमी की सामान्य हवा तथा मनोवृत्ति।

संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे अधिप्राप्ति की गति तेज करने के लिए सभी संभव पग उठाएं ताकि लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। तदनुसार, वे कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक अधिप्राप्त चावल की मात्रा क्रमश 104 8 और 36 8 हजार मी० टन है जबकि लक्ष्य क्रमश 500 और 100 हजार मी० टन है।

विवरण

1973-74 के दौरान चावल, धान आदि की उत्तरोत्तर अधिप्राप्ति

(आंकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में)

रा	लक्ष्य 1973-74			को	1973-74 अधिप्राप्त मात्रा			1972-73 ननतुल्यी स्थिति		
	चावल	खरीफ मोटे अनाज	कुल खरीफ अनाज		चावल (चावल के हिसाब से धान)	खरीफ मोटे अनाज	कुल खरीफ अनाज	चावल	मोटे अनाज	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	600	100	700	20/2	402 3	—	402.3	73.0	0.7	73.7
2 असम	150	—	150	19/2	107.5	—	107 5	64 5	—	64.5
3. बिहार	100	25	125	18/2	36 8	—	36.8	18 0	—	18.0
4. गुजरात	50	150	200	18/2	16 0	12 7	28 7	3.6	—	3.6
5. हरियाणा	350	50	400	21/2	369.1	—	369.1	213.1	—	213.1
6. जम्मू और कश्मीर	50	—	50	21/2	38 4	0 8	39.2	24.7	0.8	25.5
7. कर्नाटक	275	200	475	21/2	88 6	1 1	83.7	40.0	0.5	40.5
8. केरल	125	—	125	16/2	17 5	—	17 5	11.3	—	11.3
9. मध्य प्रदेश	600	100	700	18/2	153 7	4 7	158 4	163.3	18.9	182.2

10	महाराष्ट्र	200	400	600	21/2	135 3	109 9	245.2	60 8	11.8	72 6
11	उडीसा	400	—	400	19/2	129 7	—	129 7	95 8	—	95.8
12	पजाब	950	200	1150	21/2	818 5	61 1	879 6	646 3	80 2	726.5
13	राजस्थान	—	250	250	19/2	—	32 5	32 5	—	6 8	6.8
14	तमिलनाडु	350	25	375	17/2	112 4	—	112 4	42 2	—	42 2
15	उत्तर प्रदश	300	150	450	21/2	295 7	65 5	359 2	161 3	36 0	197.3
16.	पश्चिमी बगाल	500	—	500	18/2	104 8	—	104 8	114 4	—	114.8
17	अन्य	—	—	—	18/2	6 9	Neg.	6 9	3 7	Neg.	3.7
	जोड	5000	1650	6650		2625 2	288 3	3113 5	1736 0	155 7	1891 7

Neg = Below 50 Tonnes

Allotment of foodstuff to Gujarat

*79. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and allotment of different types of foodstuff to Gujarat made by the Central Government from July, 1973 till to-date; and

(b) whether the said allotment was progressively reduced each month and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Allotments from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of all deficit States, market availabilities, price position and other relevant factors. With the arrival of kharif grains in the market and the crop prospects having been satisfactory, the allotments of all the States including that of Gujarat were reduced in the months of November and December, 1973. The foodgrains quota of Gujarat was, however, increased from January, 1974.

STATEMENT

Demand and Allotment of Foodgrains to Gujarat

(In thousand tonnes)

Month	Demand				Allotment			
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grain	Total	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grain	Total
July, 1973 .	20.0	100.0	30.0	150.0	5.0	60.0	25.0	90.0
August, 1973 .	20.0	100.0	30.0	150.0	3.0	50.0	25.0	78.0
September, 1973	20.0	100.0	30.0	150.0	3.0	30.0	30.0	63.0
October, 1973 .	25.0	100.0	30.0	155.0	3.0	30.0	25.0	58.0
November, 1973	25.0	110.0	20.0	155.0	1.0	15.0	20.0	36.0
December, 1973	25.0	110.0	20.0	155.0	1.0	15.0	20.0	36.0
January, 1974 .	25.0	110.0	20.0	155.0	2.0	20.0	28.0	50.0
February, 1974 .	25.0	110.0	40.0	175.0	2.0	30.0	20.0	52.0
March, 1974 .	25.0	110.0	50.0	185.0	2.0	30.0	20.0	52.0

Enquiry into the shady deal by National Seeds Corporation

*80. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the shady deal resulting in less of Rs. 10 lakhs to National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Government of India have appointed a Senior Officer to conduct further enquiry into the transaction. The enquiry has not yet been completed.

Dilution of fat content in milk supplied by Government agencies

601. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to further dilute the fat content of milk which is sold by Government organisations;

(b) the present fat content of DMS milk and whether it is going to be diluted further under the above scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme will only help the unorganised dairy owners to dilute their milk as also the Government organisation and whether the milk thus sold will have little or no nutritive value and if so, the reasons for this retrogative step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The percentage of fat content of Special Toned Milk of Delhi Milk Scheme is 3.5 and that of Doubled Toned Milk 1.5. There is no proposal to dilute further the fat content of milk supplied by the D.M.S.

(c) Does not arise.

Demonstrations and dharnas by the Junior Engineers, C.P.W.D.

602 SHRI S. D SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two groups of Junior Engineers of C.P.W.D. (Diploma and Degree group) are quite often making demonstrations and Dharnas in the Nirman Bhawan and at the residence of the officials and the Minister in the recent past to press their demands; and

(b) if so, their demand and the arguments put forth by them to support their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the main demands of the two groups of Junior Engineers and the arguments in support of them is laid on the Table of the House.

The two main demands of the Graduate Junior Engineers are:—

(i) That a separate cadre for Graduate engineers in the pay scale of Rs. 550-900 may be created; and

(ii) That separate quota for promotion of graduate engineers in the grade of Assistant Engineer may be earmarked.

The main argument put forth by the Graduate Engineers is that they are better qualified and that there are certain jobs such as planning and designing in the CPWD which can be handled effectively, by them alone. They have also argued that they were getting a starting salary of Rs. 240/- in the scale of Rs. 180—380 before Government decided to discontinue this practice as a result of the recommendation of the Third Pay Central Commission.

The Graduate Engineers have further argued that they were getting 50 per cent of the vacancies available for promotion in the grade of Assistant Engineer till the Delhi High Court held the quotas for appointments in the grade of Assistant Engineer had not been properly determined. Their demand is for a proper determination of the quota, now.

2. The main demands of the Non-graduate Engineers are:—

(i) That there should no separate cadre/grade for Graduate Engineers; and

(ii) That promotions to the grade of Assistant Engineer should be made on the basis of common seniority list.

The main arguments put forth by the Non-graduate Junior Engineers are that the minimum qualification for recruitment to the grade of Junior Engineer in the CPWD is a Diploma in Engineering and that both Graduate and Non-graduate Engineers are eligible to compete in the All India Competitive Examination for recruitment to this grade.

They have further argued that no separate quota for promotion of Graduate Engineers as Assistant Engineers, should be earmarked, as both the Graduate and Non-graduate Engineers come through the same competitive examination and belong to the common cadre of Junior Engineer in the Department.

Junior Engineers (Electrical) declared permanent

603. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of Junior Engineers (Electrical) who are not declared Permanent is more than 500 *viz* Serial Nos. 664 to 1165 of the Seniority list circulated vide No. 37/1/73-Admn. IV, dated 9/19 February, 1973 by the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, CPWD, New Delhi, while only 610 Junior Engineers were declared permanent as per the last review held in April, 1973 lowering the Serial No. 663 of the seniority list; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the C.P.W.D. to convert 80 per cent of the total posts which remained temporary for more than three years into Permanent strength and confirm more Junior Engineers in the Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, there are more than 500 Junior Engineers (Electrical) who have not been declared permanent. There are about 1100 posts of Junior Engineers (Electrical) in the CPWD, out of which 704 are permanent posts. About 700 Junior Engineers have either already been confirmed or have been declared eligible for confirmation. This figure includes Junior Engineers who are officiating in higher posts or are on deputation to ex-cadre posts.

(b) A review is periodically made with a view to converting 80 per cent of the temporary posts which are in existence for a period of 3 years or more and are required to be retained permanently for work of permanent nature, into permanent ones. The number of posts of Junior Engineers to be made permanent according to this formula, is, however, normally restricted to 4 times the number of posts of Assistant Engineers/Assistant Executive Engineers *i.e.* for each post of Assistant Engineers/Assistant Executive Engineer, 4 posts of Junior Engineers are created. On the basis of these criteria in the last annual review held in the beginning of 1973, no permanent posts of Junior Engineers could be created. A fresh review will be made shortly.

Creation of separate cadre for Engineering Graduates

604. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was convened to consider the question of recruitment of Junior Engineers (Sectional Officers) on the 4th April, 1968 with Secretary of Ministry of Works and Housing and other high ranking officials;

(b) whether they decided to create a separate cadre for Engineering Graduates with a start of Rs. 240 to ensure an adequate intake of Graduates as Sectional Officers (now Junior Engineers) keeping in view the need to maintain and improve the efficiency of the department; and

(c) whether all Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers in CPWD, P&T, D.D.A. and A.I.R. took mass casual leave on the 29th January, 1974 and made

a peaceful Dharna before Engineer-in-Chief's office demanding to honour the decision taken to create a separate carde and if so, the action so far taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) . (a) Yes.

(b) No It was ultimately decided not to create a separate carde for graduates within the grade of 180-380

(c) There was a demonstration on 29th January, 1974 by some Junior Engineers in front of E-in-C's office. The E-m-C met some of their representatives. A fresh proposal to create a separate cadre for direct recruitment of graduate engineers only with a pay scale of Rs 550-900 on the lines suggested by the Third Central Pay Commission is already under consideration of Government

Promotion to Diploma Holders in C.P.W.D.

605 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3750 on the 11th December, 1972 and state :

(a) how many Assistant Engineers were promoted to the grade of Executive Engineers (Civil and Electrical) after the Delhi High Court has held in the writ petition filed by Shri N. Ramayya and few other Assistant Engineers in the C.P.W.D. that the quota for the direct recruitment and promotion in the grade of Assistant Engineers have not been properly determined and out of them :

(i) how many were promoted on the basis of Common Seniority list of various groups of Assistant Engineers ;

(ii) how many of them have been allowed to continue to officiate in the higher cadre who have been promoted on *ad-hoc* basis who are very junior to the departmental engineers ; and

(b) reasons for delay in promotion of Assistant Engineers according to seniority as per the direction of the High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a)	Civil	Electrical	Remarks
	73	7	--
(i)	59	4	Promoted on the basis of the revised common seniority list.
(ii)	6*		*Besides this, another 8 officers were promoted on an '*ad hoc*' basis on the basis of the old seniority list but they are also very senior in the revised seniority list

(b) The old seniority lists of Assistant Engineers (Civil and Electrical) had been drawn up in accordance with certain principles based on the quotas adopted for recruitment by different methods in that grade. These quotas were held to be not properly determined by the Delhi High Court in the case of Shri M. Ramayya and others *Vs.* Union of India. As a result of this judgment, it became necessary to lay down revised principles of seniority in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and to recast the seniority lists in accordance with these principles. The revised seniority lists have since been drawn up and sent to the UPSC and they have been

requested to convene a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for selection of Assistant Engineers for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer in the Central P.W.D.

Opening of Central School at Morwa (M.P.)

606. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the large number of employees of NCDC working in Sengrauli coal field (Madhya Pradesh), Government propose to open a Central School at Morwa in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when ?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. VADAV) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Retention of Government residence by Government officers after retirement

607. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum period upto which a Government Officer can retain Government residence after retirement on payment of (i) existing rent ; (ii) standard rent and (iii) market rent ;

(b) whether any orders in this behalf have been issued ; and

(c) is so, whether he would lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) An officer, after retirement, can retain general pool accommodation in his occupation for a period of two months and, in the case of leave preparatory to retirement or refused leave, for the period of leave not exceeding four months, on payment of licence fee at the normal rate. The Director of Estates can also, in special cases, allow further retention for a period not exceeding six months, on payment of twice the standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A or twice the pooled standard licence fee under F. R. 45-A, whichever is higher. The person, who continues to occupy accommodation thereafter, is treated as an unauthorised occupant and is required to pay damages at the market rate.

(b) and (c) : The concession is in accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, as modified from time to time.

Supply of adequate quantity of Rice to Kerala

609. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has represented before the Central Government that adequate quantity of rice supply may be allotted to that State so that a minimum ration of 6 ounces can be assured to the people in the coming lean months ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto, and the quantity of rice and wheat being allotted to that State in the coming three months and its month-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After considering the food situation in Kerala in consultation with the Chief Minister of Kerala and other State Government representatives, the foodgrain quota of Kerala have been increased to 72,000 tonnes of rice and 8,000 tonnes of wheat for

January, 1974. For each of the months of February and March, 1974, the State has been allotted 79,000 tonnes of foodgrains comprising 70,000 tonnes rice, 8,000 tonnes wheat and 1,000 tonnes coarse grains. Subject to the overall availabilities of foodgrains in the Central Pool, while making monthly allotment of foodgrains to the States, the requirements of Kerala will be kept in view.

Demand of National Students Union of India

610 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI . Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Students Union of India has submitted a charter of demands of the students to the Government of India and

(b) if so, what are the main demands of the students and the actions taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) : No charter of demands has been submitted to the Government by the National Students Union of India. However, an 'Education Manifesto, has been received and a copy of the same is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-6215/74.] The suggestions made in the Manifesto are being examined

Setting up of an Agricultural Farm in Trivandrum

611. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up an agricultural farm in Trivandrum District of Kerala ;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the implementation of this scheme and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give adequate assistance to the State Government for the speedy completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected from the State Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Teachers and Clerks of Delhi Administration

612. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of teachers and clerks in various Government Schools and offices at present in Delhi Administration who have been allotted Government accommodation ;

(b) the number of teachers and clerks out of the above who have been allotted accommodation out of turn on medical grounds ;

(c) whether some teachers/clerks have got allotment on the production of false medical certificates ; and

(d) if so, the Government's proposal to enquire about this fact in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) 1032

(b) 227

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Scheduled caste/tribe occupants of Government land in Delhi

613. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the decision of Government in respect of the unauthorised occupants, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on Government land, in New Delhi;

(b) whether they are provided alternative allotment, if evicted from Government land occupied by them without allotment or sale; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in the case of those who do not have accommodation in New Delhi and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). No specific decision has been taken by the Government to allot alternative accommodation to the unauthorised occupants of Government land belonging to scheduled caste/tribes The persons covered under the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme are offered camping sites before they are evicted

Fire in a Godown of Government of India Press, Aligarh

614 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fire broke out in a godown of the Government of India Press, Aligarh on the 19th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the extent of loss as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government have investigated the cause of the fire and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately Rs. 60,000 to paper. The extent of loss to building is being ascertained

(c) This is being investigated.

कर्नाटक द्वारा मांगे गए तथा उसको सप्लाई किए गए मोटे अनाज की मात्रा

615 **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कर्नाटक सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से गत 6 महीनों के दौरान कितने गेहूं तथा मोटे अनाज की मांग की थी,

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितना अनाज सप्लाई किया, और

(ग) अपेक्षित मात्रा में अनाज की सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को आवंटन कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं, राज्य सरकारों के पास तथा खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध खाद्यान्न और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर, किया जाता है।

विवरण

(लाख हजार मीटरी टन में)

माह	मांग		सप्लाई	
	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज
सितम्बर, 1973	50 0	—	15 0	6.5
अक्तूबर, 1973	50 0	—	18 0	8 6
नवम्बर, 1973	50 0	—	10 0	9.0
दिसम्बर, 1973	50 0	—	9.0	2.4
जनवरी, 1974	25 0	—	9 0	5.1
फरवरी, 1974	50 0	—	9 0*	11 0*

(*आवटन)

केरल में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

616 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केरल राज्य सरकार को राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ,

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी , और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) . चूंकि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एक केन्द्रीय विषय है अतएव इसके विकास और रखरखाव का व्यय भारत सरकार वहन कर रही है । निम्नलिखित सारणी केरल सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम मांगों और इनके लिए किये गये आवटन की स्थिति दिखाती है —

	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित अन्तिम मांगें	आवटित राशि
1971-72	135 75 लाख रुपये	135 75 लाख रुपये
1972-73	355 00 लाख रुपये	355 00 लाख रुपये

(ग) 1974-75 के लिए किये गए आवटन का फैसला संसद द्वारा उक्त वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों के मतदत्त किये जाने के बाद ही किया जाएगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश को सप्लाई की गई चीनी

617 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विगत पांच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी चीनी दी,

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी चीनी मांगी थी, और

(ग) राज्य सरकार का पूरा कोटा न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० नायक) : (क) पिछले पांच महीनों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश को लेवी चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आवंटित की गई थीं —

सितम्बर, 1973	1484 मी० टन
अक्तूबर, 1973	1640 मी० टन
नवम्बर 1973	1484 मी० टन
दिसम्बर, 1973	1484 मी० टन
जनवरी, 1974	1564 मी० टन

(ख) और (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से मासिक कोटे के बारे में कोई पक्ष प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । हिमाचल प्रदेश समेत विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों का लेवी चीनी का मूल मासिक कोटा, 1971

की जनगणना मे दर्ज जनसख्या के आंकड़ो और खपत के पिछले प्रतिमान को ध्यान में रखकर, युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है । तथापि, वास्तविक मासिक आवटनो का प्रत्येक मास की कुल लेवी चीनी की निर्मुक्ति के अनुपात मे सीमान्त रूप से समायोजन कर लिया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश म सड़कों और राजपथों का निर्माण

618 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों मे सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को राष्ट्रीय राजपथो के निर्माण के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी ,

(ख) उक्त अवधि से राज्य सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मागी थी , और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान उक्त कार्यों के लिये राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) चूंकि यह विषय केन्द्र का है, अत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास एव अनुरक्षण पर व्यय भारत सरकार वहन करती है । निम्नलिखित सारणी मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम मांग और उन मागो के लिये किये गये आवटन के बारे मे स्थिति सूचित करती है —

	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई अन्तिम मांग	आवटित राशि
1971-72	132 00 लाख रुपये	132 00 लाख रुपये
1972-73	317 31 लाख रुपये	317 31 लाख रुपये

(ग) 1974-75 के आवटन का निर्णय उस वर्ष के लिए ससद द्वारा बजट अनुमानो के स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद ही किया जा सकता है ।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों द्वारा यंत्रों से खेती करने के बारे में धन का नियतन

619 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानो के लिए यंत्रो से खेती करने के बारे मे पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष मे कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई , और

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) (क) और (ख). छोटे और सीमान्त किसानो द्वारा यत्रीकृत खेती करने के लिए पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष मे कोई विशिष्ट वित्तीय व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । चूंकि छोटे और सीमान्त किसानो द्वारा यत्रीकृत खेती शुरू करने के लिए धनराशि की अलग व्यवस्था नही की जाती है अत इसके गत वर्ष के खर्च के आकडे उपलब्ध नही है ।

लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास एजन्सी नामक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की दो योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत चुने गए छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानो को ट्रैक्टर से जुताई, कटाई, गहाई, छिडकाव और थोमाई क्रियाओ सम्बन्धी 'कस्टम सेवा (किराये पर कृषि यत्रो के उपयोग) के लिए राज सहायता दी जाती है । राज्यो के कृषि विभाग, भूमि सरक्षण विभाग, कृषि उद्योग निगम और 'कस्टम' सेवा केन्द्र ऐसी सेवायें प्रदान करते है । ये एजेंसिया अपने सदस्यो को 'कस्टम' सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सहकारी समितिया, पचायतो अथवा अन्य सगठित संस्थानो को ऐसे 'कस्टम' सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने मे पूजीगत खर्च के लिए अनुदान भी देती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमांत कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सीमांत फारम श्रमिक एजेंसी को धन का नियतन

620 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे मध्य प्रदेश में सीमान्त कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सीमान्त फारम श्रमिक एजेंसी को कितने धन का नियतन किया गया , और

(ख) इन पर वस्तुत कितना धन व्यय किया गया और प्राप्त लक्ष्यो का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० नायक): (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश मे दुर्ग तथा रायसेन सिहोर के जिलो के लिये सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की दो परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं । गत तीन वर्षों में निर्मुक्त की गई धन राशि और इन परियोजनाओ द्वारा किए गए खर्च की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है —

परियोजना का नाम	निमुक्त की गई धन राशि		(रु० लाखो मे) खर्च	
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजना दुर्ग	3 21	11 00	5 50	कुछ नही	6 34	11 00
सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजना दुर्गसेन-सिहोर	0 784	6 00	25 00	कुछ नही	4 23	18 21

31-12-73 तक इन परियोजनाओ द्वारा प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियो के बारे मे विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

[ग्रथालय में रखा गया । देखिए सख्या एल० टी० 6216/74]

1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी के अन्तर्गत योजनायें

21 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1973-74 मे मध्य प्रदेश मे छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानो से सम्बन्धित विकास एजेंसी के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ की गई योजनाओ की रूपरेखा क्या है और

(ख) इन योजनाओ पर किये जाने वाले कुल खर्च का अनुमान क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०वी० नायक): (क) और (ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर, छिंदवाडा तथा रतलाम-उज्जैन के जिलो मे 3 लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाए स्थापित की गई थी । लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी योजना की क्रियान्विति संबन्धी एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी सभा पटल पर पर रखी गयी है ।

[ग्रथालय में रखा गया । देखिए सख्या एल० टी० 6217/74]

मध्य प्रदेश में शारीरिक शिक्षा के लिए संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

622 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचास मध्य प्रदेश मे शारीरिक शिक्षा के लिए सस्थान स्थापित करने का है जैसा कि अन्य राज्यो मे किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने पहले ही 1957 मे ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश मे एक शारीरिक शिक्षा सस्था स्थापित की है । उसका नाम अब लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा कालेज हैं । इस समय, मध्य प्रदेश अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर शारीरिक शिक्षा की किसी अन्य सस्था को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Supply of lubricant diesel oil to agriculturists

623. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints are coming from the agriculturists about their not receiving lubricant diesel oil ;

(b) if so, whether it is not likely to affect the production of food stuffs; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A few complaints have been received about shortage of lubricants and diesel oil for agricultural purposes. The Ministy of Petroleum and Chemicals are taking steps to increase the availability of diesel oil and the State Governments have been advised to keep a strict watch on the distribution system to ensure adequate supplies to the agriculturists. A control room has also been set up in that Ministry for keeping watch on availability and supply of diesel oil in the country particularly in areas where the demand is very high. At this stage it is not possible to make an assessment of the effect of the shortage of diesel oil on food production.

Drinking water in rural areas

624. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of drinking water in the rural areas to be arranged in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have tentatively finalised the targets for financial outlay of Rs. 46.94 crores for rural water supply under the Minimum Needs Programme for 1974-75. This comprises of Rs. 45 78 crores for the States and Rs. 1.16 crores for Union Territories.

Target of minor irrigation schemes

625. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in target of minor irrigation schemes to be taken in the first year of Fifth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the schemes to be taken up during the 1st year of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes Sir. The target tentatively fixed is for increasing the area under minor Irrigation by 1.4 million hectares during 1974-75.

(b) The schemes to be taken up include Public and Community surface water storage and diversion works, Public and Community River Lift Irrigation Projects, Private installation of pump-sets or rivers/streams, Public tubewells, Private tubewells, installation of pumpsets on dugwells, boring and deepening of wells, Revitalisation of wells etc.

New grade for Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

626. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission recommended a grade of Rs. 425-700 to Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. which is a grade recommended to Diploma Holder Junior Engineers also; and

(b) whether the Department of C.P.W.D. subsequently took up the issue of granting higher pay with the Implementation Cell of Tihrd Pay Commission clarifying the position that the Engineering Graduates are doing the design work which cannot be done by the Diploma Holders and that the Degree holders in the Department are not under utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The third Central Pay Commission has recommended the grade of Rs. 425-700 for all Junior Engineers of the C.P.W.D.

(b) It has been indicated to the Pay Commission Implementation Cell that it is proposed to create a new cadre of Graduate Engineers only in the scale of Rs. 550-900. This proposal is not based only on consideration of duties performed by existing Junior Engineers, Diploma-holders or Graduates. The proposal is still under consideration. The Ministry of Finance have, however, notified a scale of Rs. 425-700 for the Junior Engineers of the CPWD.

Permission sought by a private company of Goa to operate river traffic between West Bengal and Assam via Bangladesh

627 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big private company of Goa has approached Government for permission to operate river traffic between West Bengal and Assam via Bangladesh, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). No private company of Goa has aproached the Central Government for permission to ope- of rate river traffic between West Bengal and Assam via Bangladesh.

Increase in adulteration of Fertiliser

628. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in adulteration of imported fertiliser during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, their State-wise break up ; and

(c) the source of such adulteration, if detected, in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) On the basis of the reports received from the State Governments for 1971-72 and 1972-73 it is seen that the adulteration of the fertilisers has increased in the States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Rajasthan and Gujarat while it has decreased in the States of Kerala, Orissa, U P. and Punjab. Case of adulteration of imported fertilisers are not reported separately.

(b) The Statewise breakup is enclosed.

(c) The samples analysed have been taken from the retail dealers.

STATEMENT

States	1971-72			1972-73		
	Samples analysed	Samples adulterated	Percentage samples adulterated	Samples analysed	Samples adulterated	Percentage samples adulterated
1. Kerala . .	320	37	11.5	224	15	6.7
2. Tamil Nadu .	2850	96	3.4	3182	156	4.9
3. Mysore . .	850	86	10.1	926	100	10.8
4 Rajasthan . .	862	74	8.6	900	87	9.6
5. Gujarat . .	878	64	7.2	371	56	15.0
6. Orissa . .	1124	168	14.9	1293	133	10.3
7. Uttar Pradesh .	692	244	36.0	428	113	26 9
8. Punjab . .	517	67	12.0	704	62	9.0

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल का पता लगाना

629. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम भारत के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का पता लगाने के लिये एक वर्ष अमरीका द्वारा छोड़े गये उपग्रह से उनका पता लगाने में सहायता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सबन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० पी० मौर्य): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Estimates of Indian Council of Social Welfare regarding hungry and blind children

630. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the estimate of the Indian Council of Social Welfare nearly about 70 p.c. of the children in the country go to bed hungry;

(b) whether between 10,000 and 12,000 children go blind every year because of Vitamin 'A' deficiency; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A large member of children belonging to the economically weaker sections of society are under nourished, though precise quantitative data are not available.

(b) Surveys conducted in the country have revealed that Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children is widespread. In its acute form this deficiency may lead to blindness. Possibly about 12,000 to 14,000 go blind every year due to this deficiency

(c) Government attach considerable importance to prevention of malnutrition amongst children and have launched the following programmes, which are proposed to be further expanded in the Fifth Plan —

Programme	Coverage	Financial outlay in the Fourth Plan
		Rs. in lakhs
(1) Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	120 lakh beneficiaries	40 00
(2) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children and pregnent and nursing mothers.	180 lakh beneficiaries	166 00
(3) Supplementary feeding programmes for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers in urban slums and tribal areas.	40 lakh beneficiaries	5950 00
(4) Mid-day meals programmes for primary school children of 6 to 11 years.	130 lakhs (including 10 lakh pre-school children)	Food supplied free by CARI. Cost of transport and administrations meat by State Governments,
(5) Applied Nutrition Programme (mainly an educational effort to improve local diets through production, preservation and use of protective foods).	1181 Community Development Blocks	1000.00
(6) Composite Programme for women and pre-school children in areas not covered by the Applied Nutrition Programme.	314 Balwadis	290 00

Simultaneously, systematic efforts are being made to develop low-cost foods of the required nutritional value and consumer preference. As a further step in this direction, it is proposed to set up a Nutrition Development Corporation under the auspices of the Department of Food.

दिल्ली में वनस्पति की बिक्री के लिये जाली लाइसेंस देना

671 **श्री महावीरक सिंह शाक्य** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में वनस्पति के लाइसेंस दिये जाने में घोटाले की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या खुदरा व्यापारियों तथा वनस्पति विक्रेताओं से दिल्ली में वनस्पति की बिक्री हेतु प्रत्येक लाइसेंस के लिए फुटकर के रूप में 200 रुपये तथा कागज आदि के खर्च के लिए 5 रुपये वसूल किए गए हैं, और

(ग) क्या थोक विक्रेताओं ने इन लायसेंसों को मान्यता नहीं दी थी, और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाये गए दिल्ली के सिविल सप्लाई विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1974 से पूर्व जिन व्यापारियों के पास 100 किलोग्राम तक वनस्पति का स्टाक रहता था उन्हें दिल्ली हाइड्रोजनेटेड वेजीटेबल आयल लाइसेंसिंग आदेश, 1967 के उपबन्धों के अधीन लाइसेंस व्यवस्था से मुक्त रखा गया था । क्योंकि इस सुविधा का दुरुपयोग हो रहा था, इसलिए यह सुविधा जनवरी, 1974 से समाप्त कर दी गई थी और सभी व्यापारियों के लिए लाइसेंस व्यवस्था अनिवार्य कर दी गई थी । इसके लिए प्रभार पहले जितना ही था अर्थात् लाइसेंस फीस 5 रुपये और प्रतिभूति जमा 200 रुपये ।

(ग) कम उपलब्धता होने के कारण थोक व्यापारी खुदरा व्यापारियों की मांग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ थे लेकिन उनकी मांग सीमित मात्रा में पूरी की गई थी । दिल्ली के सिविल सप्लाईज विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मंत्रियों के आवासों की सजावट आदि पर किया गया खर्च

632 **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री भागीरथ भंवर :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 में 31 जनवरी, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय उपमंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, मंत्रि-मंडल के स्तर के मंत्रियों, तथा प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थानों में साज-सज्जा, बिजली तथा पानी की व्यवस्था पर पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई , और

(ख) इस कार्य पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Central Assistance for development of Metropolitan-Cities

633 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Government has earmarked Rs. 250 crores for assistance for development of Metropolitan-Cities in different States; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for each Metropolitan-City of different States, State-wise and City-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) A sum of Rs. 250 crores has been proposed in the Fifth Plan for extra financial assistance for metropolitan

development and projects of national importance. This includes a sum of Rs. 20 crores for the development of the National Capital Region around Delhi.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Allocation of Finance for construction of Second Hooghly Bridge

634. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to sanction Rs. 44 crores for the construction of Second Hooghly Bridge, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, by which date the money will be paid to the West Bengal Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT SHRI (PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No Sir. The Government of India only agreed to provide to the Government of West Bengal a non-Plan loan to meet expenditure during the 4th Plan period on the Second Hooghly bridge and its immediate approaches (a State Project) limited to Rs 8 crores.

(b) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was released during 1972-73. There is a budget provision of Rs. 4 crores in 1973-74. On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government to far a sum of Rs. 226 lakhs has already been released during the current financial year, raising the total amount paid to the State Government so far in the current Plan to Rs. 276 lakhs. Against this, the actual works expenditure excluding agency charges reported by the State Government in the 4th Plan upto 31st December 1973 is Rs. 208 46 lacs.

Game sanctuary near Wynad in Kerala

635. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2043 on the 6th August, 1973 regarding scheme to project tiger in Wynad, Kerala, and state :

(a) the progress made in setting up of a game sanctuary near Wynad in Kerala; and

(b) the present stage of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). After careful consideration, the Government of India have decided not to extend 'Project Tiger' in Bandipur to Wynad area in Kerala.

बंगला देश में सरसों के तेल तथा मलका की दाल का निर्यात

636. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरसों का तेल और मलका की दाल बंगलादेश को निर्यात की जा रही है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसी कारण भारत में इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शि० शिन्दे) (क) बंगला देश को अप्रैल, 1973 अगस्त, 1973 के दौरान नगण्य मात्रा में सरसों का तेल (जिसमें तोरिया और करकल्ले का तेल भी शामिल है) अर्थात् 168 किलोग्राम, निर्यात किया गया था। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की यह अद्यतन अवधि है जिसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। बंगला देश को इस अवधि के दौरान मलका की दाल का निर्यात नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Banning Exports of foodgrains from Gujarat State

637 SHRI D D DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any instructions to Gujarat Government regarding banning exports of all foodgrains ?

(b) if so, whether this has eased the food situation in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB J. SHINDE : (a) No instructions have been issued to the Government of Gujarat to ban the export of all foodgrains. The export of rice, paddy, wheat, bajra, jowar, maize and minor millets from Gujarat to places outside, however, is already banned.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Reservation of wild life in Sunderban areas of West Bengal

638 SHRI SAMAR GUHA . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that killing of wild animals in Sunderban areas of West Bengal has increased;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to preserve wild lives in the Sunderban areas of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) A scheme 'Project Tiger' is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme at a cost of Rs. 30,92,000/- during the six years (1973-74 to 1978-79) in the Sunderban Tiger Reserve. All forms of wildlife and their habitat will receive protection in Sanctuary. Shooting of all birds and animals is prohibited in the Sunderbans/Reserve Forest.

Increase in export of sugar to meet enhanced crude import bill

638. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to curb the internal consumption of sugar to increase the export of these items with a view to meeting the enhanced crude import bill; and

(b) if so, whether it would lead to artificial scarcity of sugar and the consequent rise in its price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In the present oil crisis, there is a national need for increasing the export of sugar this year to earn the much-needed foreign exchange taking full advantage of the unprecedented high level of sugar price in the world market and also the estimated increase in sugar production in India this year. In doing so every attempt will be made to ensure that the requirement of sugar for domestic consumption is not unduly affected.

Examination of allegations against F.C.I. by the C.B.I.

640. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI S. N. MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has investigated into the charges of criminal misconduct and making and accepting illegal gratification against former Chairman and other employees of FCI;

(b) whether the persons have been arrested and case launched against them in Court; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A charge-sheet has already been filed against Shri Iqbal Singh, former Chairman of the FCI, Mamla Prasad and Radhey Sham Agarwal, Proprietors of the firms which were favoured in the court

of the Special Judge, Delhi, on 28-11-73. They are on bail granted to them by the court on their appearance, and matter is sub-judice.

Sale of Boiler by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

641. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boiler No. WB 2/8823 is being sold by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., at Rs. 18,200/- which is essential for docking the craft in the East Slip of Rajabagan Dockyard of CIWTC Ltd.,

(b) whether the boiler No. WB 2/8823 has been revalued at Rs. 56,700/- by a Company.

(c) whether it is desirable to sell those boilers when there is petroleum crisis and power crisis in West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) This was sold, but has not yet been delivered, as it is still being used for working East Slipway Winch.

(b) The sum of Rs. 56700/- represents the sale price of 3 boilers, including Boiler No. WB 8823.

(c) and (d). The Corporation proposed to operate winches electrically and the boilers being coal-filed were sold in January, 1972 when there was no petroleum and power crisis.

Separation of Dockyard at Rajabagan, Calcutta

642. SHRI B S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to separate the Dockyard at Rajabagan, Calcutta from its other establishment; and

(b) if not, the measures being taken to ascertain the effect of the working of the Dockyard which is the main source of company's income?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The accounts of the Dockyard are being maintained separately.

Scheme of Houses for rural landless included in Fifth Plan

643. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan contains a scheme of "Houses for the rural landless" in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the amount earmarked for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme for providing houses for the rural landless in the Fifth Plan. However, there is a scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas, which was introduced in October 1971, as a Central Sector Scheme. Under this scheme, Central Government provides 100 per cent grant assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to cover, where necessary, reasonable cost of acquisition of land and cost of development of house sites not exceeding Rs. 150/- per site. This scheme is proposed to be transferred to the State Sector from the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 108.16 crores has been proposed in the plans of the States and Union Territories for implementation of the Scheme during the Fifth Plan period.

Inadequate Supply of Fertilizer to West Bengal

644. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate supply of fertilizer to West Bengal from the Centre, the farmers are facing difficulties in growing foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the reasons of short supply of fertilizer to West Bengal from Central Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The fertiliser requirements of the States are met both from indigenous sources and from the fertilisers imported by the Central Fertiliser Pool.

2 In so far as the Pool is concerned, the overall availability during rabi 1973-74 has been substantially short of the requirements of the country due mainly to the shortage of fertilisers in the World market.

3 During Rabi (Aug., 1973-January 1974) season, for West Bengal the percentage of supplies made to supplies due from the Pool in relation to the requirement from Pool was 39% in case of Nitrogen and 36% in case of P_2O The overall percentage of supplies from Pool as well as manufacturers in relation to the total requirements of the State was 55 per cent in the case of Nitrogen and 47 per cent in the case of P_2O_5. This position was better than in case of many other States.

Diversion of Punjab Rice Earmarked for West Bengal Region Manager

645. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken a decision to divert 53,000 tons of Punjab Rice earmarked for West Bengal Region Manager to the Zonal Manager of F.C.I.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. In accordance with the operational plan, the Central stocks are being despatched to FCI depots in West Bengal to maintain uninterrupted supplies to the State Governments against the monthly allocations made by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Residential Accommodation to Central Government employees

646 SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees not allotted residential accommodation in cities having a population of five lakhs or above separately;

(b) the number of such employees, State-wise who have been waiting for allotment of accommodation for more than fifteen years; and

(c) what action Government have taken or are likely to take in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Works and Housing deals only with the general pool of accommodation and not with accommodation controlled by other Ministries/Departments such as Defence, Railways, P & T, etc. The general pool of accommodation exists at only 6 out of 17 cities, which, according to the 1971 census, have a population of five lakhs or more. A statement showing the number of Central

Government employees not allotted residential accommodation in the 6 cities where general pool accommodation is available having a population of five lakhs and above and the number of Government employees who have been waiting for allotment of accommodation for more than 15 years, is attached.

For want of funds and other resources it is not possible to build more quarters in these cities in the near future.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Central Government employees who have not been allotted residential accommodation in cities having a population of five lakhs or more and the number of such employees as have been waiting for allotment of accommodation for more than 15 years

Sl. No.	Name of the City	No. of Central Govt. employees waiting for allotment of accommodation	No. of employees waiting for allotment of accommodation for more than 15 years.
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	58,924	9,897
2.	Calcutta	17,780	1,112
3.	Bombay	20,714	2,210
4.	Madras	6,134	105
5.	Nagpur	245	—
6.	Bangalore	84 type III and 42 type IV quarters have become available for allotment in general pool at Bangalore. Applications in the prescribed form have been invited by the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Central Division. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to work out the demand and the shortage of quarters at Bangalore.	

NOTE : The information given in column 4 pertains to the employees entitled to types I to IV. In the case of officers entitled to type V and above, the date of priority is reckoned from the date they draw emoluments of Rs. 800.00 and above. In their case the number of years of service put in by them is not available in the Directorate of Estates and as such no information is available about the number of such officers as have put in 15 years or more and are entitled to type V and above and have not been allotted accommodation.

Increase in Price of Sugar in Open Market in Metropolitan Cities

647. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of sugar in the open market in Metropolitan Cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi and Madras, rose from Rs. 4/- per Kg to Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 5.80 in the month of December, 1973 and January, 1974; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken by Government to reduce the price of sugar in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The retail prices of sugar in the open markets of Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi and Madras ranged from Rs. 3.65 to Rs. 4.70 per kg. during December ,73 and January '74 as against the range of Rs. 3.40 to Rs. 4.00 per kg. during November'73. Some rise in the prices was inevitable due to

increase in excise duty, cost of production etc. However, the spurt in prices in December '73/January '74 was mainly due to movement bottlenecks caused by Railway strike and shortage of diesel for road movement. With the improvement in movement and supply position the retail sugar prices eased considerably from the third week of January '74 till the 3rd week of this month when there is again a favouring trend on account of the pre-budget speculation.

Arrears of House Rent for houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme

648. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether total arrears of house rent in respect of houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur and other places in U.P., are being recovered in lumpsum from the Central Government employees staying in those quarters;

(b) whether a request has been made both to the State and Central Governments for recovery of rent in instalments; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers (now known as Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community) is in the State Sector. The ownership and management, including recovery of rent, of the houses built by the Government of Uttar Pradesh at Kanpur and other places vest in them.

The question of recovery of rent as also of disposal of houses built under the Scheme at Kanpur has, however, been taken up with the Government of U.P. Pending a decision of this question, the State Government have been advised not to disturb the present occupants or recover penal charges from them.

Employment for educationally qualified blind boys and girls

649. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to provide employment to educationally qualified blind boys and girls in the country;

(b) whether they are being given preference in the matter of employment on some repetitive jobs; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM). (a) Educated blind boys and girls are assisted in securing employment both by the normal employment exchanges and eleven special employment exchanges set up to help the physically handicapped in the country.

(b) and (c). They are accorded priority III in the matter of submission by Employment Exchanges against Central Government vacancies.

Implementation of Kothari Commission recommendations by Universities

650 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Kothari Commission have not yet been implemented in many Universities;

(b) if so, the number and the names of those Universities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that the Report is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The major recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) have been incorporated in the Government Resolution (1968) on the National Policy on Education, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

The implementation of the recommendations is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Universities. A number of recommendations have been implemented although many are yet to be implemented. The main reason for delay in implementation is due to paucity of funds.

Full implementation of all recommendations, however, is a continuous and a long term process which will extend over successive Five Year Plans.

Food-riots in different States

651. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to shortage of food supply in ration-shops and fair-price shops in number of States, food-riots took place recently;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) how many people were killed recently in police firing in connection with food-riots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHIN[illegible]) : [illegible]
On the basis of reports so far received from some State Governments, no food riots took place in those States. Reports from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and other States are still awaited. As soon as received, the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Grants to States for housings in low-income group

652. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned grants to each State for housings in low income group;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up houses for landless peasants in each State;

(c) in view of the sanctions, how much each State has got as grants for housing; and

(d) how many houses each State have been able to set up with the help of the Central Government for the landless peasants; and

(e) whether the landless peasants are in pay rents for these houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). At present grants are sanctioned by this Ministry to various States under the following two social housing schemes only which are in the Central sector, outside the State Plan ceiling :—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

Under Scheme at (i) above, Central assistance to the extent of 87-1/2 per cent of the expenditure on the approved projects—50 per cent loan and 37-1/2 per cent subsidy is sanctioned to State Governments for construction of houses for eligible plantation workers. As regards Scheme at (ii) above, Central assistance is given for provision of free house-sites only to the eligible landless workers in rural areas. 100

per cent grant assistance is provided to the State Governments to meet the reasonable cost of acquisition of land, where necessary, and the cost of development of house-sites not exceeding Rs. 150/- per site on an average. The beneficiaries are expected to construct houses/huts on the sites allotted to them through their own efforts or with the help of the State Governments and others and no Central assistance for this purpose is given.

A statement showing the grants sanctioned to the State Governments during the Fourth Plan period so far under these two schemes is attached.

(d) and (e). In view of the position explained above, these questions do not arise.

STATEMENT

Grants sanctioned to State Governments during 4th Five Year Plan—Central Sector Housing Schemes

*1. *Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers :*

Name of State	Amount of Grant
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assam	43.17
2. West Bengal	1.00
3. Tamil Nadu	1 36
4 Karnataka	4.74
TOTAL	50.27

*This Scheme was transferred to the Central Sector with effect from the 1st April 1970 only.

II. *Scheme for Provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas : (Introduced in October 1971)*

S. No.	Name of State	Total cost of project approved	Central financial assistance (grant) so far released
1	2	3	4
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90 37	22 59
2.	Bihar	45 82	11 45
3.	Gujarat	306.58	76 65
4.	Haryana	0.08	0 02
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0 64	0 32
6.	Karnataka	239 38	59 84
7.	Kerala	677 76	352 26
8.	Madhya Pradesh	199 63	49 91
9.	Maharashtra	164 56	41 14
10.	Orissa	8 40	2.10
11.	Punjab	31 68	7 92
12.	Rajasthan	11 24	2 81
13.	Tamil Nadu	75.51	37 76
14.	Uttar Pradesh	30 85	7.71
15.	West Bengal	19 39	4 85
	TOTAL	1,901 89	677 33

Agitation by rice mill owners in West Bengal

653. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of an agitation made by the rice mill owners in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Government are not aware of any such agitation

(b) Does not arise.

Surcharge levied by Shipping Companies engaged in Transporting Cargo between Europe, Bangladesh and India

654. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM .

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether shipping companies engaged in transporting cargo between Europe, Bangladesh and India are levying surcharge of 20 per cent since January 15, 1974 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the Bunker Surcharge imposed by India/Bangladesh/UK Continent Conference. Initially the Bunker Surcharge imposed by this Conference was 3.2 per cent with effect from 23-11-1973. This was increased to 20 per cent with effect from 15-1-1974 and 23 per cent with effect from 1-2-1974.

(b) The reason advanced by this Conference for this Bunker Surcharge was the extraordinary increase in bunker prices which had a direct impact upon the costs incurred by the Shipping Lines. The Conference has furnished data to the All India Shippers Council and the Government to justify their action.

Slow progress of development work in Calcutta

655. SHRI RAM PRAKASH . Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister had expressed her dissatisfaction over slow progress of development work in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, corrective measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No such remarks have been passed by the Prime Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

Alienation of land from tribals to non-tribals in Jhargram sub-division, West Bengal

656 SHRI A K M ISHAQUE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extent of the land of tribal peasants grabbed by the non-tribals in the tribal areas during the last three years with a specific reference to Jhargram Sub-Division in West Bengal ; and

(b) whether Government have given any directives to the State Governments for taking suitable action in regard to alienation of land from tribals to non-tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In tribal areas, officially characterised as such, restrictions against the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals generally exist. There are also areas inhabited by tribals but not treated as tribal areas. In most cases, however, land alienation takes place

outside the legal framework, through unrecorded transactions, collusive deals etc. It is difficult, if not impossible, to make any precise estimate of the extent of alienation of land held by tribals to non-tribals.

(b) In tribal areas where specific laws for tribal lands are operative, the State Governments have issued executive instructions from time to time to ensure that these laws are properly implemented. A number of States have in recent years also tightened their laws regarding alienation and dispossession of tribal land. The Ministry of Agriculture set up a Study Group of Relief of Indebtedness, Land Alienation and Restoration in Tribal Development Agency Areas whose recommendations have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments requesting them to take further action in the light of these recommendations.

Surplus land available in States

657. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-wise figures of surplus land available as a result of the implementation of new ceiling laws have been received ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) . (a) and (b). The extent of surplus land likely to be available can be precisely estimated only in course of the implementation of the new ceiling laws. However, some State Governments have already made tentative estimates which are indicated in the table attached to this reply.

STATEMENT

State	Area likely to be surplus ('000 acres)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,000
2. Assam	395
3. Bihar	500
4. Gujarat	50
5. Haryana	50
6. Karnataka	400
7. Kerala	100
8. Madhya Pradesh	50
9. Maharashtra	371
10. Manipur	4
11. Orissa	100
12. Punjab	87
13. Tamil Nadu	93
14. Tripura	2
15. Uttar Pradesh	300
16. West Bengal	200
	3,702

Since the implementation of the amended laws started the following States have already mopped up surplus area as shown below :—

1. Kerala	10,387 acres
2. Tamil Nadu	700 acres
3. West Bengal	53,807 acres

Licence to union carbide for fishing and import of Trawlers

658. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Carbide has been given a licence for fishing in our waters and also to import trawlers for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Fishing, as such, is not a licensable industry, M/s. Union Carbide India Limited was one of 12 firms provisionally selected in 1969 for import of vessels under a scheme of import of 30 deep sea fishing vessels for stepping up export of marine products. Import licence for two vessels was issued to the firm by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in June, 1970, and the vessels were imported in December, 1970. An application under the scheme for four more vessels was under examination The firm has since withdrawn the application for these vessels

The firm also applied for the import of 8 deep sea fishing vessels under the scheme notified by the Government in June, 1973 The firm has since withdrawn this application also.

Simplification of grant of licence for import of Trawlers

659. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to simplify terms for granting licences for the import of trawlers by indigenous entrepreneurs; and

(b) whether it is proposed to include this industry in the Shipping Development Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The terms of the scheme for import of 50 vessels, introduced in June, 1973, have been carefully drafted with a view to ensuring not only import but also indigenous construction of deep sea fishing vessels. Under the terms of this scheme one vessel is required to be constructed indigenously for each vessel imported Under the earlier scheme, introduced in 1968, one vessel was required to be constructed indigenously for every two vessels imported. In order to avoid continued dependence on imports, it is considered necessary to ensure full utilisation of indigenous capacity and to develop expertise for fishing vessels construction within the country. The scheme of import of 50 vessels provides for the subsidizing of the vessels required to be constructed indigenously. There has been good response to the scheme, under the terms and conditions notified, from public sector undertakings as well as from small and large firms in the private sector No modification of the terms and condition is therefore considered necessary The feasibility of bringing fishing vessels within the purview of the Shipping Development Fund is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Shipping

Take-over of distribution of fertilisers

660 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to takeover in its entirety the distribution of fertiliser to eliminate rampant blackmarketing and other malpractices in view of the likely continuance of severe constraints on fertiliser availability; and

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. However to deal with mal-practices and black marketing in fertiliser, adequate

powers have been given to the State Governments under the Fertiliser Control Order. States have also been given powers to hold summary trials of offenders.

(b) Does not arise.

Research in Forestry during Fifth Plan

661 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to promote research in Forestry in the different States in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Various States/Union Territories have provided a sum of Rs. 484.35 lakhs for forestry research during the Fifth Five Year Plan as against anticipated expenditure of Rs 171 09 lakhs during IV Five Year Plan Under the Central Sector also a sum of Rs 1053 00 lakhs has been provided for forestry research during the Fifth Plan as against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 111.12 lakhs of IV Five Year Plan.

Under Central Sector Schemes, forestry research is contemplated on the following important subjects.—

(1) Establishment of Environmental Research Stations.

(2) Tropical and Arctic Desert Afforestation Research.

(3) Establishment of High-Level conifers Regeneration Research Centre.

(4) Research and Demonstration in Growing Cash Crops in Newly Felled forest Areas in conjunctions with Forest Species.

(5) Research in Minor Forest Produce.

(6) Research on Tropical Pines, Eucalyptus and Poplars.

(7) Seed Improvement, Tree Breeding and Seed Banks.

(8) Research on Increased Production of Oleo-resin.

(9) Research Survey and Servicing of Social Forestry Programmes and Farm Forestry Research.

(10) Research in Wild Life.

Under the State Sector, Forestry Research is aimed at solving various local forestry problems like improved techniques of soil working, seed germination trials, nursery and plantation techniques etc.

New National Highways during 5th Five Year Plan

662. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop New National Highways during the 5th Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the New National Highways which are under consideration of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. State Governments, Union Territories, Central Ministries and various other authorities have submitted proposals for over 150 routes covering over 40,000 K.Ms. for being taken over as National Highways. These involve expenditure of over Rs. 856 crores for being brought up to single lane standards of N. H. System and another approximately Rs. 400 crores for being brought upto double lane N. H. standards. As against this, provision likely to be available in the 5th Plan for taking over new routes on the N. H. System is likely to be only Rs. 20 crores. In any case, since its formulation is still in a preparatory stage, it is premature to indicate the names of the National Highways which would be taken up for inclusion in the N. H. System during the 5th Five Year Plan.

Opening of New Universities

663. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of New Universities likely to be opened in the next academic year; and

(b) whether Government would make a fresh survey for the opening of new Universities in the Fifth Five Year Plan so that a balanced approach may be adopted for higher education in all regions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A number of proposals made by the State Governments regarding establishment of New Universities is under consideration of the University Grants Commission. It is also proposed to set up a Central University each at Hyderabad and Pondicherry. Proposal for the establishment of a University in Goa, Daman and Diu has also been approved. It is, however, difficult to indicate how many new universities would start functioning during the next academic year.

(b) The University Grants Commission is of the view that before the State Government formulates a proposal for the establishment of a University there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs. The Commission should be associated right from the beginning with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal for the establishment of a new University. For a proper consideration of question of establishment of a new University it would be necessary to have sufficient data indicating the existing position and justifying the need for an additional University.

Opening of Central University at Hyderabad

664. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government for opening a Central University at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the University would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUI HASAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Central University at Hyderabad as soon as all the formalities, including legislation and appointment of suitable personnel, have been completed

National Highway No. 17 during Fifth Five Year Plan

665. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) What is the provision in the Fifth Five Year Plan for improvement of the National Highway No. 17 (West Coast Road);

(b) how much of it is proposed to be spent in Maharashtra and Goa; and

(c) what improvements are proposed to be made on this road in Maharashtra and Goa during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Since the Fifth Five Year Plan is still in a preparatory stage, it is premature to give an idea of the programme of works.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Location of New Shipyards

666. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of new shipyards;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) what reasons impelled Government to fix these locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Scarcity of Vanaspati

667. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity of Vanaspati in the Country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are taken to meet this scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA). (a) to (c) The production of vanaspati, which had reached almost normal levels in November and December, 1973, suffered a fresh setback in January, 1974 following the sudden, steep and unseasonal rise in groundnut oil prices in the early part of that month. Prompt action taken by Government, mainly aimed at facilitating smoother flow of oil from producing to consuming areas, and combating speculative tendencies, has had the desired effect, and production is again picking up. In consequence, the supply position is now comparatively better than a few weeks back.

Take-over of Rice Trade

668. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the whole-sale trade in rice; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As the successful implementation of the policy of takeover of wholesale trade in rice required not only careful consideration of the operational details but also full involvement and cooperation of the State Governments and political parties, the Union Minister of Agriculture held a number of discussions with the State Chief Ministers/Governors and leaders of the Opposition parties. At these meetings a number of difficulties envisaged in the implementation of the scheme were pointed out. In the absence of the buffer stocks and the requisite arrangements, the policy regarding the takeover of the wholesale trade in rice from the coming Kharif season had to be rephased. However, with a view to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System and to build buffer stocks it was decided to maximise the procurement of rice While the States were left free to adopt the system of procurement best suited to the prevailing local conditions, they were broadly advised to adopt either graded levy on producers or levy on millers/traders or a combination of the two systems, bringing also the large number of Hullers under their control and supervision. The State Governments, who were willing to takeover wholesale trade in rice from 1973-74 Kharif season were allowed to do so. Accordingly, Assam State Government has taken over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from 1st November, 1973.

Agitation in Gujarat for Foodgrains

669. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gujarat in the month of January, 1974 people agitated for more foodgrains and check on price rise; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat has reported that the people agitated in January, 1974 partly for more foodgrains and check on price rise. Distribution of foodgrains within a State is the responsibility of the State Government As such arrangements were made by the State Government for the issue of foodgrains through fair price shops and requested the Associations of Foodgrains and charitable institutions to sell foodgrains on no profit no loss basis or at subsidised rates.

The Central allotment of foodgrains to the State was increased from the month of January, 1974.

Development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Projects during Fourth Plan

670. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether none of the targets set for development of animal husbandry and dairy projects during the Fourth Plan is likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir. The targets set during the Fourth Plan in respect of projects such as Key Village Blocks, Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries and Rural Dairy Centres are likely to be achieved in full. With regard to other Projects such as Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-*cum*-Marketing Centres, Wool Grading and Marketing Centres, the shortfalls in the targets are marginal A statement giving the targetted level and the likely achievement during 1973-74 for the major Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Projects is enclosed

(b) The shortfalls in achieving the targets in respect of certain projects or programmes have been mainly due to inadequate financial allocations made for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, delays in identification of appropriate sites for location of Projects and ensuring the availability of different ingredients of the Projects such as construction materials in respect of Dairy Plants Priority is being given for completing these Spill Over Projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

STATEMENT

Programme/Project	Targeted level 1973-74	likely achievment 1973-74
1 Intensive Cattle Development Projects	67	63
2. Key Village Blocks	619	621
3 Fodder Seed Production farms	39	38
4 Intensive egg and poultry production-*cum*-marketing Centres	86	81
5. Sheep and wool extension Centres	611	835
6. Wool grading and marketing Centres	23	13
7. Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	7938	9495
8 Liquid milk plants in operation	124	90
9. Milk product factories and creameries in operation	25	18
10. Rural Dairy Centres	43	52

Rural Highways in States

671. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government intends to implement a centrally sponsored scheme during the 5th Plan to improve rural Highways in various States; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJI). (a) and (b). There is no provision in the Central Sector Roads Programme under the Fifth Plan for any Centrally-sponsored scheme for Rural Roads. If, however, the hon'ble Member is referring to the Minimum Needs Programme included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to provide an outlay of Rs. 500 crores in the State Sector for construction of all-weather roads during the Plan period to connect all villages having a population of 1,500 or more; in hilly or coastal or tribal areas, where the population is relatively more dispersed, link roads will be provided to a cluster of villages having a population of 1,500 or more.

Facilities to Indian Scholars in America and American Scholars in India

672. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian scholars in America get the same facilities as the American scholars get in India;

(b) the recommendations of the four-day meeting which ended in Delhi on 10th January, 1974 between the Indian team headed by U.G.C. Chairman and the U.S.A. team headed by Dr. Harington of the U.S. Education Foundation in India; and

(c) when these recommendations will come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) It is difficult to compare the facilities available for research in America for Indians and *vice-versa* as the needs of the scholars of the two countries are different.

(b) A statement giving the recommendations made in the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT 6218/74]

(c) The University Grants Commission is constituting a Specialist Advisory Group in India to inform the academic community on the areas of principal academic cooperation between India and the U.S.A. A similar Group is being set up in the U.S.A. As academic communities will become acquainted with the facilities available in each country, the Groups could assist scholars in choosing areas of research and training beneficial to them and relevant to the needs of their country. The other recommendations will be kept in view while working out collaborative research programmes.

Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Physical Rehabilitation, Delhi

673. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handicapped persons are undergoing extreme privation and difficulty in the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Physical Rehabilitation, Delhi;

(b) their difficulties and the reasons for inability of the Government of India to remedy them; and

(c) whether exorbitant fees are claimed from the parents for their wards kept in the Institute though the regulations state that only a nominal fee would have to be paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The staff workers

of the Institute were on strike from the end of July to September 16, 1973. Following this strike, the Institute has not been functioning very effectively. Some of the reasons for this are :—

(i) non-payment of salaries to the staff regularly ;

(ii) about 100 resident children were sent home in October, 1973 in order to carry out urgent repairs to the budding ;

(iii) the Institute has not had sufficient funds to carry on its activities

The Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and its allied units are under the management of the Council for the Aid of the Crippled and the Handicapped, which is a private society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 The Council is responsible for the proper administration of the Institute Government has, in the current year, released substantial funds to the Institute The remaining dues are under examination on the basis of accounts recently submitted by the Institute

(c) A statement showing the fees charged is attached

STATEMENT

Fees Charged by various sections

School for Handicapped Children and Occupational Therapy Sheltered Workshop

Income Level	Tuition fee	Boarding fee
Upto Rs 500	Rs 21	Rs 65
From Rs 500 to Rs 700	Rs 26	Rs 75
From Rs 700 to 1000	Rs 36	Rs 100
Above Rs 1000 . . .	Rs 46	Rs 120

N B In addition the guardians have to pay for equipment, medicines, books and for special attendant, if any, etc

Physio occupational Therapy Institute

S. No	Particulars	Amount
		Rs.
1.	Admission Fee	30
2.	Term fee (six months) .	150
3	Security Deposit	50
4	Examination fee	50 Per annum
5	Student's Manual	1
6	Student s badge	2
7.	Student's Magazine (annual subscription)	2 Per annum
8.	Student's Club fee .	10 Per annum
9.	Self-help devices	30 Per annum
10	Identity Card fee	2
11.	Craft fee	50 Yearly for O Ts. and once for P.Ts.
12.	Association fee . . .	2 Yearly

Extensive Cultivation of Cashew

674. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for extensive cultivation of Cashew in India in view of the great drain on foreign exchange for importing raw cashew-nuts;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala or from the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation for help and co-operation in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of allotting 1 lakh hectares of land in Andamans and Nicobar Islands for cashew cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Schemes for extensive cultivation of Cashew are being implemented in the State Sector of the Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request of the Government of Kerala has been examined, but it has not been found feasible to allot any land to the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नौवहन सेवाओं का पुनर्गठन

675. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या तेल की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नौवहन सेवाओं का पुनर्गठन करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) सरकार चालन तालिका निर्धारित नहीं करती और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नौवहन सेवा का पुनर्गठन करने का कोई निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया है। तेल संकट से उत्पन्न स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए नौवहन कम्पनियां अपनी चालन तालिकाओं में तालमेल बिठा सकती हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

इटली द्वारा भारतीय तेल वाहक पोत पर कब्जा करना

676 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस साल जनवरी के महीने में भारतीय तेल वाहक पोत से कच्चे तेल के रिसने (लीकेज) के बाद इटली के प्राधिकारियों ने उसे अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस मामले में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी). (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के "जैलाडिला" जहाज से समुद्र में कच्चा तेल टपकने की घटना 14-1-1974 को फुदमीसीनो, रोम में उस समय घटी जब जहाज तट से 4 नौटिकल मील की दूरी पर खड़ा था। जहाज के मास्टर के अनुसार, माल उतारते समय कुछ कच्चा तेल समुद्र में टपका। स्थानीय न्यायाधीश के आदेश पर जहाज का अधिकार में ले लिया गया। तेल टपकने के कारण की जांच करने के लिए न्यायालय ने एक न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति की। जहाज से माल का उतारना जारी रहा और 21-1-74 को पूरा किया गया। न्यायाधिकरण ने अपनी जांच 22-1-74 को पूरी की और इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि पत्तन की ओर प्रावधान बल्कि त्रुटिपूर्ण था और इसमें किसी व्यक्ति की गलती नहीं थी। तदनुसार न्यायाधिकरण ने न्यायालय को सूचित किया और

जहाज मुक्त कर दिया गया। जहाज 23-1-74 को कुईमीसीनां से रवाना हुआ। दंड के बारे में न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Disbursement of grants by University Grants Commission

677. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount made available during 1973-74 to the University Grants Commission for disbursement of various financial grants and assistance to Universities and allied bodies in India,

(b) the broad outlines of such disbursement by the UGC during the current year, and

(c) whether the Central Universities and more particularly the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, have received a lion's share of such grants and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Parliament House Annexe

678. SHRI P G MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be plased to state

(a) whether the construction of Parliament House annexe is already behind schedule

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said construction will be completed and the total amount of expenditure estimated towards this whole project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Generally, the work in the building is going on as per schedule, but the work of interior designing and decoration is likely to get delayed.

(b) Work of interior designing and decoration of the building has been entrusted to specialists in the field, who have, however, not been able to finalise the scheme for interior decoration yet

(c) Efforts are being made to complete the building by August, 1974 The total expenditure on this project is estimated to be approximately Rs 1 85 crores

Cultural Delegations

679 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any cultural delegations of artists from India were sent abroad between October, 1973 and February, 1974,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the main details of foreign cultural delegations which visited India, if at all, during the above mentioned period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6219/74]

Shortage of Foodgrains in Gujarat

680 SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat has been suffering an acute shortage of foodgrains for the last three months, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment the food supplies to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Having regard to the food situation in Gujarat, the allotment of foodgrains has been stepped upto 50,000 tonnes in January, 1974 and 52,000 tonnes for each of the months of February and March, 1974 After a careful consideration of the food-

grains procurement position, the Central Government has advised all the State Governments including Gujarat to remove the restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within their respective States and to modify the restrictions placed on the inter-state movement of coarse grains so as to make it possible for sponsored agents of State Governments to purchase and move coarse grains from other States.

Procurement Targets fixed and achieved during Kharif Crop

682 SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn the attention of State Governments to their low procurement of Kharif crops and also of the rice growing States for low procurement ;

(b) whether the Centre has informed them that help will be given in procurement; and

(c) if so, what is the procurement made by each State during the current season and to what extent it is short of the target fixed by the Centre and by the State concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement showing the targets of procurement and actual procurement in different States is attached. The 1973-74 Kharif procurement season is still continuing and it is too early to indicate at this stage, to the eventual shortfall in procurement. However, in the cases where the pace of procurement is slow, the State Governments have been requested to make all out efforts to step up pace of procurement so as to achieve the targets.

Statement showing the targets fixed for rice/coarse grains for the Kharif season 1973-74 and quantity procured against these targets

Name of the States	Targets fixed for		Quantity procured	
	Rice	Coarse grains	Rice	Coarse grains
1 Andhra Pradesh	600	100	396 9	..
2 Assam	150	..	106.6	..
3 Bihar	100	25	36 8	..
4 Gujarat	50	150	16 0	12.7
5 Haryana	350	50	367 4	.
6. J & K	50	.	38 4	0 8
7. Karnataka	275	200	81.8	1 0
8. Kerala	125	..	16 0	..
9 Madhya Pradesh	600	100	153 7	4 7
10 Maharashtra	200	400	134.9	109 5
11. Orissa	400	.	128 9	..
12 Punjab	950	200	813 2	61 1
13 Rajasthan		250	.	32 5
14. Tamil Nadu	350	25	112.4	..
15. Uttar Pradesh	300	150	285.5	63 7
16. West Bengal	500	..	104.8	.
17 Others	..	..	6.9	Neg
TOTAL	5000	1650	2800.2	286 0

Supply of Adulterated Essential Commodities at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

683. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to the fact that essential commodities like wheat, atta, sugar, maida being sold at fair price shops in Delhi are of inferior quality and adulterated with stone and dust; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India has made any investigation in this regard and action, if any, taken against the dealers who are indulging in such anti-social practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No general complaint of this kind has been received. The quality of food articles, supplied to Delhi Administration or distribution through fair price shops conforms to prescribed specifications.

(b) To ensure that articles of good quality are not replaced by the Fair Price Shop holders, following instructions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administration, including Delhi:

1. Daily display of samples along with price chart and opening and closing balances of foodgrains stock and other essential commodities at the fair price shops should be strictly enforced in each State.
2. Surprise checking of fair price shops should be done by the State Government officials and severe punishment should be given to those found guilty.
3. Immediate action should be taken on the complaints received from the card-holders in regard to malpractices/irregularities committed by the fair price shopkeepers.

Ford Foundation grant to Delhi University

684. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has granted a large sum of money to the Delhi University during the last three years; and

(b) if so, for what purpose and reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, had agreed in January 1968 to the University of Delhi receiving assistance to the extent of $ 5 millions from the Ford Foundation In addition, assistance amounting to $ 536,000, 200,000 441,000 and 74,500 was approved for Department of Chinese Studies, Linguistics, Faculty of Law and Department of Zoology (Physiology of Reproduction) respectively. The purpose of the assistance was to improve research and education in the University

The period of assistance expired in September 1973 On a request from the University, the Government has agreed that the University may utilise the balance of the authorised assistance upto February, 1975.

According to the information furnished by the University, grants totalling $ 20,21,955 out of the allocation of $ 5 millions referred to above were appropriated during the last three years

Indian Ship Stranded for want of Fuel

685. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to the fact that a ship of the Chowgule steamship company was stranded for several days at Adelaide (Australia) owing to shortage of fuel since 16th December, 1973; and

(b) reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary assistance was rendered to the Company to secure bunkers for the ship.

खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में बिहार की ओर से ज्ञापन

696 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या कृषी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में व्याप्त भयंकर अन्न संकट के बारे में उनको कोई ज्ञापन दिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार से हाल ही में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों के मासिक आवंटन को बढ़ाने के लिए कहा है। केन्द्रीय पूल से प्रत्येक मास खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्ध स्टाक, कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार से राज्य में अधिप्राप्ति तेज करने के लिए कहा गया है।

पटना घाट पर रेलवे वैगनों से पकड़ा गया डालडा

687. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी के प्रथम अथवा दूसरे सप्ताह में पटना सिटी के एस० डी० ओ० ने पटना घाट पर रेल के 26 डिब्बों में लदा 17,500 टिन डालडा पकड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त डालडा कहां से लाया गया था, कौन लाया था तथा उसका मूल्य क्या है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) पकड़े गये डालडा का क्या हुआ ?

कृषी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० पी० जैन) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकारों से मांगी गई सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Hours of D.T.C. Buses in Delhi

688. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Delhi a D.T.C. bus plied only for nine hours during the day, whereas the bus of a State-owned transport system on an average remains in operation for 15 hours in Bombay and for 16 hours in Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) steps proposed to plan the time schedule of D.T.C. buses in such a way as to improve the system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the report of the Study Group (City Services) of the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, published in July, 1971, the average daily steering hours of a bus of the Delhi Transport Corporation came to nearly 11.47, while in the case of Ahmedabad Municipal Transport and B.E.S.T. Undertaking, it was about 15.

The steering hours of a bus in Ahmedabad and Bombay are more for the reason that, in these cities, the operational hours of buses are based on 2½ time shifts instead of two straight shifts as in D.T.C.

(c) Steps are being taken to improve the maintenance facilities for D.T.C. buses and rationalise and reorganise the routes structure to achieve better fleet utilization.

Setting up Arecanut Board

689. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Malnad Development Conference, held in Bangalore recently, has asked the Government for setting up a board for arecanut on the model of other commodity boards such as coffee and cardamom; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revised Procedure for issuing Licences to New Sugar Mills

690. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised licensing procedure has been introduced for issuing licences to new sugar Mills requiring intending licences to send their applications through the State Governments, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have revised the procedure to avoid delays which were occuring otherwise in the disposal of such applications.

Supply of Rice to Kerala by Tamil Nadu and Arrangements for Inter-State Supply of Food Material

691. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the permission of the Central Government to supply 15,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala to help that State to tide over the food scarcity;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on that request if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the plea for making a special arrangement for allowing inter-State supply of food materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In June last year, on a request from the Kerala Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu was requested to allow the purchase of 15,000 tonnes of rice by Kerala Government;

(c) In the interest of procurement, policy of allowing such transactions between the States for rice and paddy has been discontinued with effect from November, 1973.

High Price for Import of Foodgrains during 1974

692. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that India will have to pay more for imported wheat this year;

(b) if so, the high price demanded by the wheat exporting countries and the price offered by India;

(c) the extent to which such a high price would affect the exchequer; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government procure wheat and other grains domestically to meet the country's demands and save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The international prices of wheat are currently quoted at ranging between $210—220 per metric tonne FOB. The effect of high prices on the exchequer would, however, depend on the quantity purchased.

(d) Efforts are already being made to step up domestic procurement of foodgrains by offering incentive prices to the farmers, imposition of levy on producers/traders/millers, stremlining the procurement machinery etc. While formulating the procurement and price policy for 1974-75 season these aspects will be kept into consideration.

Scarcity of Bread

693. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bread is in short supply in the country and particularly in the capital, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the country and particularly in the capital with regard to supply of bread; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid short supply of bread?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c). Allotment of wheat is made from the Central Pool every month to the State Governments keeping in view the availability of stocks and the needs of deficit States. Since internal distribution of wheat allotted from the Central stocks is the responsibility of the State Governments, they decide the allotment of wheat to the roller flour mills for making wheat products (Maida, Suji etc.) to meet the requirement of bread within the State.

Allocation for Child Welfare during Fifth Plan

694. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the Government of India for Child Welfare in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period under different heads; and

(b) the amount allocated for the State of Rajasthan for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Outlays for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Recommendation of Agricultural Prices Commission regarding Procurement Price of Wheat and other Grains

695 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHR P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Prices Commission has recommended fresh fixation of procurement price of wheat and other grains in the country;

(b) if so, the prices fixed of each commodity;

(c) the reasons for increase in the price fixation of wheat; and

(d) the time by which such a decision is expected to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has not yet submitted its report on Rabi price policy for 1974-75. The Commission is expected to submit the report in this week.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Government expects to announce the procurement prices before the commencement of the harvesting season.

Permission to Gujarat to Restrict Export of Groundnut Oil from that State

696. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government has sought the permission from the centre to put some restrictions on the export of groundnut oil from Gujarat State to other states to curb the rising prices of groundnut oil; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A proposal for the imposition of restrictions on the export of groundnut or groundnut oil from Gujarat to other states and also for the imposition of a levy on their export to other states was received from the State Government in October last.

(b) The Government of India was not in favour of the proposal of the Gujarat Government.

Request from Gujarat to Rush Foodgrains

697. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister and the Supply Minister of Gujarat came to Delhi in the 1st week of January this year and requested the Central Government to rush food grains to Gujarat as the situation of food grains deteriorated in the State;

(b) whether they requested the Central Government to allow them to purchase coarse grains from the surplus States to meet the situation and the request was turned down : and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Gujarat discussed the food situation in the State with the Central Government during the second week of January, 1974 and requested for increasing the allotment of foodgrains to the State. During the discussions a reference was made to the necessity of either making the movement of coarse-grains free or allowing bilateral transaction in coarsegrains with surplus States.

The allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool has been stepped up to 50,000 tonnes for January, 1974 and 52,000 tonnes for each of the months of February and March, 1974

To improve the availability of foodgrains, instructions were issued on 24-1-1974 relaxing the existing restrictions on inter-State movement of coarse grains to make it possible for sponsored agents of the State Governments to purchase and move coarse grains from other States.

Location of ship yard at Karwar in Karnataka

698. SHRI T. V. CHANRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the committee appointed to study the location of Shipyard at Karwar in Karnataka ;

(b) whether the decision to locate a Shipyard in Karwar has been taken ; and

(c) if not, the reason for not considering Karwar for the Shipyard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The report of the Techno-Economic Working Group, which was set up to evaluate various sites proposed by the State Governments, is

under consideration and no final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of New Shipyards in the country.

Shipping conference of delegates of India, Bangladesh, Burma and Sri Lanka

699. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a shipping conference of delegates of India, Bangladesh, Burma and Sri Lanka was held recently in Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of discussions held and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Representatives of the Member Lines of Bangladesh/India—Sri Lanka, Burma Conference met at Dacca on 28-1-1974 to inaugurate the formation of the said conference.

(b) Shipping Lines decided to form a Conference to serve the trade moving from Bangladesh to India, Sri Lanka and Burma with Headquarters in Dacca. Bangladesh Shipping Corporation has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Conference for two years period. The object of the Conference is to provide regular sailings, resolve problems relating to coverage of cargo and ensure stable freight rates and uniform conditions of carriage.

Fresh Legislation for Central Universities

700. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINOH RAO :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce fresh legislation for all the Central Universities; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University Act has already been amended. Government propose to amend the Acts of other Central Universities (except the North Eastern Hill University) in the near future.

Demand of National Committee on Time Capsule for Inquiry into Time Capsule Affairs

701. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Committee on Time Capsule has demanded Government inquiry into the Time Capsule Affairs ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has also demanded the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire the time Capsule Affairs ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Government have received no such demand.

(c) Does not arise.

Wheat Purchased by F.C.I. during last three years

702. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India dur-

ing the last 3 years, year-wise from each State, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of wheat out of the same lost or demaged on account of rodents, insects and pests, exposure to rain and other reasons; and

(c) whether the Government of India have taken any step to minimise such demage and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir, Foodgrains are stored in godowns which are rat, white ant and damp proof and are preserved using modern and scientific methods of foodgrains handling and storage, under the supervision of technically qualified persons.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the quantity of wheat purchased by the F.C.I. during the last three yea rs.

State	Year		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 so far
	Quantity in thousand tonnes.		
Assam	—	—	0.8
Bihar	13.4	1.7	0.4
Delhi	15.0	22.4	0.2
Haryana	—	252 6	135.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.3	1 8
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	18 9
Gujarat	53.2	0.8	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	49 8	64 9	81.6
Orissa	—	—	0 81
Punjab	897.0	960.6	658.2
U.T- Chandigarh	6.8	2.8	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	1144.6	205.3	164 6
Rajasthan	153.9	46.1	146.3
West Bengal	—	0.1	0.4

Note : In addition to the F.C.I. other procuring agencies also procured wheat during these years. Their figures are not included in the above statement.

Allocation for Housing and Urban Development Corporation

703. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount allotted by Government during the fifth Plan for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation; and

(b) whether the amount allotted to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation during the fourth plan has been fully utilised and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Rs. 90 crores out of which Rs. 14 crores will be equity contribution by Government and the balance will

be raised by borrowings from the market and institutions.

(b) Against a provision of Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 6 crores only could be made available as equity contribution by Government. The balance could not be made available due to economic stringency.

Awards in Memory of Eminent Scientists

704. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has instituted three awards of the value of Rs. 10,000 each per year to be given to outstanding scientists in the memory of Dr. C. V. Raman, Dr. Homi J. Bhabha and Dr. Meghnad Saha; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to award in the name of equally meritorious scientists of the country like Shri Jagdish Chandra Bose and others who have contributed greatly to the growth of different branches of sciences ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. These awards are to be financed from out of the income of the endowment fund of Rs. 4.50 lakhs donated by the Hari Om Trust, Nadiad.

(b) The Trust has made a further offer of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the creation of an endowment fund for a suitable annual award in research in Life Sciences after the name of Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose. The Commission has welcomed the offer and will take further action on receipt of the official resolution of the Trust for creation of an endowment fund and also the amount of the fund.

Schemes for production of Soyabean and Sunflower

705. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing the production of Soyabean and sunflower crops have been adopted by different States; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have not yet responded in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). During 1973-74, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the production of soyabean has been sanctioned for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the production of Sunflower has been sanctioned for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Both the schemes are being implemented in all the States for which they have been sanctioned.

Balanced use of Organic Manure and Chemical Fertilisers

706. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the correct balance between Organic manure and chemical fertilizers has been ignored by the planners ;

(b) whether this leads to the depletion of the richness of the soil and finally of its productivity; and

(c) if so, whether our agricultural scientists propose to revise their thinking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c), No, Sir. The use of organic manures is normally recommended as complementary to the use of chemical fertilisers. Their use is necessary for keeping soil conditions conductive to obtaining maximum benefit from the application of large dozes of chemical fertilisers. However, the nutrient supply from organic manures being inadequate, as compared to recommended manurial schedules, the use of chemical

fertilisers on a large scale is unavoidable to meet this need. The Government policies and planning have therefore, all along been directed towards achieving a judicious application of both chemical fertilisers and organic manures. The use of organic manures has assumed a special significance in present situation of shortage of chemical fertilisers. To meet this shortage, the Government have launched a comprehensive and integrated programme for production and use of organic manures.

Central Road Transport Corporation

707. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Road Transport Corporation is going to be wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, in its 62nd Report, recommended that the Central Road Transport Corporation should be wound up, as it was not a commercially viable organisation. The Committee reiterated this recommendation in its "Action taken" report on the said 62nd Report. The question whether the above Corporation may be wound up is under Government's consideration.

Enquiry into Auction of Grain in Bombay during 1972

708. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials involved in the auction of 1972 grains in Bombay;

(b) whether any enquiry has been constituted to locate the guilty and responsibility fixed ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). No specific enquiries are reported to be pending against F.C.I officials for sale of foodgrains from the centre which was opened in 1972. The sale centre has since been discontinued. But Government is asking Food Corporation of India to collect additional information, if any, in this regard.

Introducing of All India Bus Service

709. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to establish an all India Bus Service on experimental basis in view of the difficulties faced by people in rail travel ; and

(b) whether such a service will be introduced in the North and North-Eastern regions on experimental basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of another University in Delhi

710. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to create another full-fledged University in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). In accordance with a resolution passed by the Court of Delhi University, the Vice-Chancellor along with some members of the University Court and others met the

Prime Minister on December 26, 1973 to discuss the problem of alarmingly large number of students in the Delhi University and the attendent administrative and academic problems. A number of suggestions, including one for establishment of another University in Delhi were discussed. It is proposed to set up a Committee to consider the situation arising out of the increase in the number of students and Colleges in the University and to make recommendations regarding the steps that may be taken to deal with it.

F.C.I. Cheques Dishonoured

711. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the F.C.I. cheques were dishonoured on account of which supply of sugar and other grains on credit was refused , and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Only one such case has been reported from Guntur, which occurred because of delay in transmission of remittance message. Supply of sugar and other grains however were not affected.

Permission to Bihar to Import Maize and Gram from Surplus States

712. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government has sought permission to import maize and gram from surplus States; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have neither imposed nor agreed to the imposition of any restrictions by any State on movement of gram outside the State. In the case of coarse grains, after a careful review of the situation, the Government of India decided that the ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains should be removed to make it possible for sponsored agents of the State Governments to purchase and move coarse grains from other States. Necessary instructions have been issued to all the State Governments, including the Bihar Government, on 24-1-1974.

Rise in Prices of Food-Stuffs and Edible Oils

713. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of food stuff and edible oils have gone up considerably in last three months (December, 1973 to February, 1974); and

(b) if so, the reasons and the extent of increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The following table gives the percentage variations in the all-India index numbers of wholesale prices of different foodstuffs and edible oils for the week ended 2nd February, 1974 (latest week for which indices are so far available) compared to the corresponding indices three months ago *i.e.*, for the week ended 3rd November, 1973 :

Commodity	Percentage variations in the index of wholesale prices for week ended 2-2-74 compared to index for *w.e.* 3-11-73	Commodity	Percentage variations in the index of wholesale prices for week ended 2-2-74 compared to index for *w.e.* 3-11-73
Cereals	(+)5.3	Meat	(+)9.81
Pulses	(+)1.2	Fruits & Vegetables	(-)5 9
Gur	(—)9.1	Ghee	(+)1.3
Sugar (Free sale)	(+)3.9	Vanaspati	(+)12 1
(Sugar)			
Milk	(—)1 8	Edible Oils	(+)16 8
Fishes	(+)30 4	Spices & Condiments	
Eggs	(—)5 8		(+)8 1

In the last three months (3rd November, to 2nd February, 1974), prices of cereals, pulses, Vanaspati, Sugar (free sale), fish, meat, ghee, vanaspati, edible oils, spices and condiments recorded a rise, while prices of gur, fruits, milk eggs and vegetables registered a fall. The price of levy sugar has remained constant at Rs. 2.15 per kg. since December, 1972. The rise in prices seems to be due to a variety of factors, such as, poor carry-over stocks from the previous year's low crops, speculative trading and hoarding of stocks and general inflationary tendencies in the country.

Extension of service to freedom fighter teachers of Delhi

714. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3142 on the 3rd December, 1973 regarding extension of service to freedom fighter teachers and state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has taken any decision regarding giving extension of service upto five years to teachers, who are freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any application has been received from teachers for this;

(d) if so, the number of applicants; and

(e) the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration have taken a decision to give extension of service for one year to such freedom fighter teachers as have been awarded 'Tamra Patra'. The teacher should be a Tamra Patra Holder and should be medically fit.

(c) to (e) Some applications from freedom fighter teachers who have not been awarded Tamra Patra have been received and these will be considered on the basis of the available evidence

Increase in Procurement Levy on Foodgrains

715 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has increased the procurement levy on foodgrains; if so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether in some States more rice mills are giving more levy to the farmers than the F.C.I. ;

(c) in view of that whether it is affecting the procurement; and

(d) what steps Government intend to take to avert this and procure more foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) to (d). The rice-mills do not give any levy to the farmers. Keeping in view the local conditions, the State Governments adopt different systems of procurement in respect of rice and paddy. In some States a levy on producers of paddy is combined with a levy on rice mills in order to procure the maximum quantities.

With a view to maximising procurement of foodgrains some State Governments have increased the percentages of levy in respect of rice/paddy from the current Kharif season 1973-74, and some State Governments have introduced afresh a system of compulsory levy in respect of one or more foodgarins. The details are as follows :

RICE/PADDY

(1) *Bihar.*—The percentage of levy on millers/dealers has been increased from 40 to 50. The scale of levy on producers of paddy has also been increased.

(2) *Haryana.*—The percentage of levy on millers/dealers has been increased from 90 to 95.

(3) *Karnataka.*—The scale of levy on producers of paddy has been enhanced.

(4) *Orissa.*—A levy on rice hullers has been introduced in addition to the system of monopoly purchase of paddy.

(5) *Tamil Nadu.*—A levy on producers of paddy has been introduced in addition to the system of levy on the purchases of rice and paddy made by dealers and on the stocks of rice and paddy moved out of surplus areas.

(6) *Uttar Pradesh.*—In the surplus districts the percentage of levy on millers and dealers has been increased from 70 to 80.

(7) *West Bengal.*—The percentage of levy on millers has been increased from 50 to 60.

COARSE GRAINS

(1) *Gujarat.*—A levy on dealers in bajri has been introduced. Besides, the agriculturists are forbidden to sell bajri except to dealers, purchase agents of the State Government and to the Food Corporation of India.

(2) *Karnataka.*—A graded levy on producers of ragi has been introduced. The scale of levy on producers of jowar has been increased.

(3) *Madhya Pradesh.*—A 25 per cent levy on licensed dealers in maize has been introduced.

(4) *Maharashtra.*—A 50 per cent levy on dealers in pulses has been introduced A 30 per cent levy on dealers in bajri has also been introduced. Besides, surplus stocks of bajri available with the producers are also procured compulsorily according to a graded scale of levy.

(5) *Rajasthan.*— A levy on producers of bajra, jowar and maize has been introduced in addition to a levy on dealers in these grains.

Capacity of Major Ports for Handling Imported Foodgrains

716. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the capacity of each major port per day of handling imported foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The daily capacity for handling imported foodgrains as assessed for each major port is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing the assessed daily capacity of major ports for handling foodgrains.

S. No.	Ports	Daily handling capacity (Figures in thousand tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Bombay . . (3 reserved berths)	5.1
2.	Kandla . . . (2 reserved berths)	3.0
3.	Cochin . . .	1.5
4.	Calcutta . . .	5 0
5.	Madras . . . (2 berths)*	3.0
6.	Visakhapatnam . (2 reserved berths)	2 5
7.	Tuticorin .	1 0
8.	Marmugao	0.5
9.	Bhavnagar/other Saurashtra ports .	1 5

*Handling of 3000 tonnes of foodgrains at Madras is subject to working 2 foodgrains berths at a time. If the same is not possible on account of reasons beyond control, minimum 2000 tonnes will be handled and balance 1000 tonnes will be received through other ports *e.g.* Cochin, Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Kozhikode.

Quantity cleared by F.C.I. in each port

717. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum quantity of foodgrain that was cleared by the F.C.I. in each port during 1st October, 1973 to 31st January, 1974; and

(b) what is the capacity of F.C.I. in each port in clearing the cargo from the docks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantity of foodgrains cleared by the Food Corporation of India from each port during each of the months from October, 1973 to January, 1974 and the monthly capacity of the food Corporation of India in each port for clearing the cargo from the docks is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. *See* No. I T-6220/74].

Foodgrains and Fertilizers Lying in Transit sheds in each Port

718. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of foodgrains and fertilizers are separately lying in transit sheds in the open in each port; and

(b) if so, what was the total quantity of each as on the 1st October, 1973 and the 1st February, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

(In tonnes)

Name of Port	Foodgrains				Fertilizers			
	In transit sheds		In the open		In transit sheds		In the open	
	As on 1-10-73	As on 1-2-74	As on 1-10-73	As on 1-2-74	As on 1-10-73	As on 1-2-74	As on 1-10-73	As on 1-2-74
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	2,528	6,292	—	—	109	941	1,468	1,112
Madras	9,746	25,239	—	—	4,661	3,094	—	—
Cochin	-	15,850	—	—	—	4,330	—	—
Mormugao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandla	4,656	12,756	—	—	7,821	1,646	7,903	979
Visakhapatnam . . .	13,137	10,639	—	6,379	10,823	9,467	—	13,406
Paradip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B. :—Clearance from transit sheds and open space is done by the Food Corporation of India, or other importees.

Making Marathi compulsory in Primary Schools in Goa

719. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the decision of Goa Government regarding making Marathi compulsory in all Primary Schools in Goa from the next academic year beginning in June; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government was consulted before taking the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Instructions to State Governments to sell Food items at Subsidised Rates

720 SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI D. D DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has issued instructions to the State Governments to sell essential food items at subsidised and reasonable rates; and

(b) if so, the instructions issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the Central issue prices for foodgrains there is already an element of subsidy. No other instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments in the matter.

Requests for more wheat from U.S.S.R.

721. SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAKODKAR:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sounded Soviet Union for more wheat supply during 1974; and

(b) if so, quantity sought to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) No such request has been made. The general question is however under review.

Inter-Continental Bus Transport System

722 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Inter-continental Bus Transport System, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce such a service at least to Dacca and Pindi as a step for strengthening cultural ties in the Sub-Continent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal before Government at present.

Removal of State Social Welfare Boards

723. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are desirous of removing the State Social Welfare Boards and bring them under the Government of India;

(b) whether there will be some social welfare projects in each District under a District Social Welfare Board; and

(c) when will these materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) . (a) to (c). There is no proposal to remove the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to set up district-level committees under each State Social Welfare Advisory Board for strengthening the organisational capability.

Percentage of Illiteracy in Orissa

724. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of illiteracy in Orissa in general as at present,

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to remove adult illiteracy; and

(c) whether any voluntary organisations are getting some grant for gearing up adult education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The percentage of illiteracy in Orissa is 73 82 according to the Census of 1971

(b) Responsibility for the eradication of adult illiteracy is primarily that of the State Government However, Government of India have been sponsoring certain experimental programmes in this area such as the Farmers Functional Literacy Projects in selected districts, four of which are located in Orissa. The Fifth Five Year Plan contemplates enlarged programmes of functional literacy, mass literacy and non-formal education which will also cover the State of Orissa.

(c) No, Sir, but a recent request from one voluntary organisation in the State is under consideration.

Responsibility fixed for shortage of Foodgrains in F.C.I. Godowns, Balasore, Orissa

725. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken against any officer responsible for shortage of foodgrains in F.C.I. godowns in Balasore District of Orissa in 1972; and

(b) what was the shortage in each godowns and cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). All cases of shortage in F.C.I. depots, beyond the permissible limit are investigated in accordance with the established procedure

It is reported that for shortage of paddy/rice (723 tonnes paddy and 1601 tonnes rice) held by Millers purchasing agent and storage agents, in Balasore district during 1972, action is being taken by the F C.I. in accordance with the terms of agreement.

Demands of D.U.T.A.

726. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers' Association has threatened dharnas, boycott of examinations and strike if the teachers' demands, including one for more pay were not accepted;

(b) whether teachers' pay scales have not been revised since 1961 although the price index had risen by about 300 per cent and there were no medical and housing facilities for them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) In its letter dated February 19, 1974 the Delhi University Teachers Association had informed the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, of the plan of action to get the demands of teachers conceded. This included dharna on February 18, rally and hunger strike, and demonstration before Parliament, to be followed by strike and boycott of examinations and invigilation work.

(b) and (c). The scales of pay of teachers of Delhi University and its Colleges were last revised with effect from April, 1966. The question of further revision of salary scales based on the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission is under examination. The Commission is working out a scheme for providing medical facilities to the staff. The question of additional housing facilities for teachers has also been taken up by the University with the Commission.

Modernisation of dairy farming

727. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of modernisation of dairy farming in the country has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Demonstrations carried out at the various Research Institutes particularly at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal have shown that with Modern Dairy Farming, envisaging maintenance of high yielding cross-bred cattle farmers can earn good profit per unit of land and milch animals. In the various Cattle and Dairy Development Programmes, sponsored under the Fifth Five Year Plans the farmers are being encouraged to take to cross-breeding of cattle with exotic inheritance for stepping up their milk production rapidly and substantially over the indigenous cows. They are also being advised to meet the nutritional requirements of the animals by feeding green fodder as far as possible throughout the country so as to curtail expenditure on concentrate feeding to the minimum, with a view to reducing the cost of milk production. In this context mention may be made of the Intensive Cattle Development Scheme which is the most important production-oriented Scheme in the field of Cattle Development envisaging simultaneous and adequate attention to all aspects of cattle development such as controlled breeding, improved feeding, animal health cover, proper management and marketing and organisation of milk producers' cooperatives etc. Sixty two such projects have so far been established in the various States. Increasing attention is being devoted to production of high yielding and high nutritious fodder in these projects. For providing a ready and remunerative market for milk production in these projects, each project has been related with a major dairy/milk supply scheme

So far about 90 Dairy Plants have been established in various parts of the country most of which are linked with the I.C.D.Ps. For stepping up cross-breeding programme in the ICDPs a large number of high yielding exotic animals are being imported from foreign countries. Establishment of 5 Semen Banks have also been recently sanctioned for production of frozen semen of exotic breeds and their eventual utilisation in the Cattle Development Programmes. Programmes for development of dairy farming on modern scientific lines have also been undertaken with collaboration of the foreign countries. Mention may be made of the Indo-Swiss Project, Maddupatti (Munnar), Kerala State/Nabha (Punjab), Indo-German Project, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Indo-Danish Project, Hessarghatta—Mysore, Indo-Australian Programme at Hissar (Haryana)/Barpetta (Assam). In these programmes the profitability of modern dairy farming is being

demonstrated to the farmers through the introduction of short-term training courses for the farmers and their sons.

Shortage of Fertilizers

728. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI BUTA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of fertilizers in the country which is threatening not only the current rabi crop but also the kharif season next year;

(b) whether our own fertilizers' plants are producing much below the installed capacity; and

(c) action being taken in this context to avert a major food crisis in the country in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During the Rabi 1973-74 season, shortage of fertilisers was felt in the country. As per current indications, it is expected that requirements of fertilisers for Kharif 74 season will be met more or less in full.

(b) Except the fertilizer plants at Rourkela, Nyveli and Udyogamandal (FACT), the production in other regular operating units has not been much below the rated capacity. The low capacity utilisation in the three plants mentioned above has been mainly due to inadequate supply of feed stock in the case of Rourkela and due to mechanical and other problems in the other two plants.

(c) With regard to fertilisers Government are taking a number of steps which include :

(i) Attempts to import maximum possible quantities of fertilisers;

(ii) efforts to achieve enhanced production from indigenous manufacturing units and setting up of new units;

(iii) rationalisation of the fertiliser distribution system;

(iv) steps to ensure optimum utilisation of the available stocks of fertilisers so that the impact of the shortage of fertilisers is minimum on agricultural production.

Periodical Review of Education System

729. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to evaluate and also give a periodical review to the education system in the context of country's development and requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The National policy Resolution (1968) on Education envisages a review, every five years, to review the progress made and recommends guidelines for future educational development.

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Government proposes to make an intensive effort to reconstruct the educational system in the context of the socio-economic needs of the country.

The standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held on 13th June, 1973 approved of a plan of educational development, the main features of which are as follows:—

(1) A greater emphasis on programme of pre-school development;

(2) An over-riding priority to elementary education which receives Rs. 855 crores or 47 per cent of total allocation. This also includes Rs. 112 crores earmarked for school fooding programmes "Nutrition". It is also proposed to radically alter the strategy for its development by emphasizing uni-

versal provision of facilities, creating a fairly homogeneous chore in class I, reduction in wastage and stagnation, multi-point entry, a large programme of part-time education, enrolment of children from the weaker sections of the community (especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) and improvement of quality;

(3) A special emphasis on programmes of adult education which will include (a) informal education including liquidation of illiteracy and provision of welfare services for the age-group 15—25 and (b) linking the programme of liquidating adult illiteracy with employment programmes;

(4) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalization of the higher secondary stage, adoption of the uniform pattern of 10+2+3 and improvement of quality;

(5) At the university stage, the principal objectives would be four :

(a) Regulation of enrolment in higher education to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth—an important policy which is now being enunciated for the first time ;

(b) Providing greater equality of educational opportunity and an increasing access to higher education for the weaker sections of society, especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ;

(c) Development of post-graduate education and research ; and

(d) Improvement of quality.

(6) Large scale development of programmes of Youth Welfare, physical education and games and sports;

(7) Development of informal education at all stages. This will include : (a) the multiple-entry and part-time education programmes at the elementary stage ; (b) programmes of informal education for youth in the age-group of 15-25; (c) programme of informal education at the secondary stage ; (d) the establishment of an Open University at the national level and provision of facilities for correspondence education in at least one university in each State and (e) full facilities for private study both at the secondary and university stages ;

(8) Further consolidation and qualitative improvement of programmes of technical education including expansion and diversification of training facilities for the middle level workers ;

(9) An overriding emphasis on academic inputs such as provision of curriculia, introduction of work-experience, adoption of new methods of teaching, examination reform, improvement of text-books, teacher education—both pre-service and in-service, encouragement to exprimentation and innvation, use of modern educational technology, including mass media, improved supervision and the development of closer ties between the school and the community ;

(10) Qualitative improvement of selected institutions at all stages;

(11) Stress on implementation; and

(12) A greater emphasis on programmes of cultural development and their integration with those of education.

Condition of F.C.I. godowns, Delhi

730. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Food Corporation of India godowns in Delhi are in bad shape

and the ration supplied to consumers in and around the Capital are affected; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken to improve the condition of these godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) All the Food Corporation of India godowns in Delhi are storage worthy and are functioning properly. Regular supplies to the Fair Price Shop holders in the Union Territory of Delhi are being maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-availability of food stocks at Ration shops in Delhi

731 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received by his Ministry regarding non-availability of food stocks, especially the wheat at ration shops in the Capital for days together;

(b) whether unauthorised stocks not fit for human consumption have also been seized from shops; and

(c) the reasons for such inordinate delays and also supply of poor standard of foodstuffs to fair price shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) No inordinate delay normally occurs in the supply of foodgrains of fair average quality to the fair price shops.

Availability of Milk, Butter and Ghee of Delhi Milk Scheme

732. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk, butter and ghee availability position in the Delhi Milk Scheme, has eased or continues to be difficult; and

(b) the efforts being made to ensure supply of adequate quantity of milk and milk products by the Delhi Milk Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : The Delhi Milk Scheme distributes approximately 3 lakh litres of pasturised milk utilising 100 per cent of its installed capacity. In addition, the Scheme manufacture for public sale, milk products including butter and ghee which, of course, are manufactured when sufficient milk is available after first meeting the requirements of pasturised milk. While pasturised liquid milk is being supplied to the full requirements of the token holders, it has not been possible for the DMS to manufacture butter and ghee on a commercial scale. Small quantity of butter and ghee has been manufactured for sale to the Members of Parliament and the Members of Metropolitan Council. In addition, table butter is also sold on a limited scale to the general public.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme is at present meeting about 43 per cent of the total milk requirements of the city, which has been estimated at 7 lakh litres per day. The handling capacity of the Central Dairy is being expanded from 3 lakh litres to 3.75 lakh litres of liquid milk daily. A second dairy with handling capacity of 4 lakh litres per day is being constructed in Delhi and is likely to be commissioned by the end of the current year. It will then be possible for the DMS, together with the second dairy, to cater to almost full requirements of the capital in respect of liquid milk. However, the manufacture of milk products by DMS on a commercial scale will be possible only after first meeting the liquid milk requirements.

The DMS has taken measures to step up the procurement of milk from its milk sheds and the State Governments of the milk shed areas have been requested for

assistance in procuring supplies to ensure that uninterrupted supply of milk is available to DMS and it is possible for the DMS to meet its present commitments of liquid milk without any interruption.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

733. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains that we have in buffer stocks as on 1st February, 1974;

(b) whether these buffer stocks are considered adequate to take care/of the crisis in case the country faces on the food front; and

(c) what efforts are being made to build more buffer stocks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The estimated total physical stock of foodgrains with the Central & State Governments on 1st February, 1974 was about 3.4 million tonnes. This stock is more or less needed for meeting the operational requirements of the public distribution system. Efforts are being made to replenish the stocks by intensification of procurement and also by imports to the extent possible.

Ancient Skeletons found at Bagwan in Gopalpara District

734. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancient skeleton remains of about four to five thousand people have been found at Bagwan in Gopalpara District of Assam recently;

(b) if so, whether archaeologists have made any comments as to the period to which these skeletons belong; and

(c) whether these skeletons will be preserved in museums?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Director of Archaeology and State Museum, Gauhati has intimated that the site in question seems to have been a graveyard and the actual number of skeletons found there are about a dozen only. These are of a fairly recent date. In the circumstances, the question of preserving them in Museums does not arise

केन्द्रीय कृषि मन्त्री द्वारा गोसंरक्षण के लिये केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का आश्वासन

735 **श्री भागीरथ भवर** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पूर्व गोरक्षा समिति के कुछ सदस्य मन्त्री महोदय का मिले थे जिसमें उन्होंने पूरे देश में गोरक्षा कानून बनाने का आश्वासन दिया था

(ख) क्या उन्होंने सारे देश में गोरक्षा समिति का कार्य निर्बाध रूप से चलाने के लिये सरकार से सहयोग की मांग की थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त समिति को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दी हैं?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) गोरक्षा समिति के कुछ सदस्य कृषि मन्त्री से मिले थे। पूरे देश में गोरक्षा सम्बन्धी कानून बनाने का आश्वासन देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता और इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था क्योंकि सरकार द्वारा गठित गोरक्षा समिति गोहत्या के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण मामले पर विचार कर रही है। जब उक्त समिति इस बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी, और सरकार उस पर विचार कर लेगी, उसके बाद ही सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग)। गोरक्षा समिति की बैठकें नियमित रूप से होती हैं और इसके निर्बाध रूप से कार्य करने के लिए इसे सरकार का सदैव

सहयोग प्राप्त होता है। सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त अन्य उच्चाधिकार-प्राप्त समितियों की ही तरह गोरक्षा समिति को भी सामान्य सुविधाएं दी गई हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्य मंडलों पर किया गया व्यय

736. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री खाद्य मंडलों से सम्बन्धित 3 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3117 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्य मंडलों पर मंडलवार कितना खर्चा किया गया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम खाद्यान्न और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों के कारोबार पर खर्च करता है। खाद्य जोनों के खाते में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कोई खर्चा नहीं किया जाता है।

दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों का अपहरण करने तथा उनमें तोड़ फोड़ करने के आरोप में छात्रों का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

737. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 20 दिसम्बर, 1973 को पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट के 16 छात्रों को बसों के अपहरण तथा उनकी तोड़ फोड़ के आरोप में पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) क्या छात्रों ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवा के नियमित रूप से न चलने के विरुद्ध रोष प्रकट किया था; और

(ग) बस सेवा के सुधार के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) पूसा पालिटैक्निक के छात्रों ने यह बहाना करके कि बस सेवाएं अनियमित हैं, 20 दिसम्बर, 1973 को प्रातः 9.50 शाम 14.36 बजे के बीच ईस्ट पटेल नगर के समीप पूसा गेट चौराहे पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की 16 बसों को रोका। छात्रों की यह भी मांग थी कि तिलकनगर, आर० के० पुरम और लाल किले से पालिटैक्निक तक 3 अतिरिक्त वापसी फेरे लगाये जायें। स्थल पर छात्रों से विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् यह सहमति हुई थी कि तिलकनगर और लाल किले से ईस्ट पटेल नगर तक क्रमशः रूट नं० 53 और 13सी के दो अतिरिक्त फेरे लगाये जायें संस्थान के 19 छात्रों के विरुद्ध पुलिस ने उस समय मामला दर्ज किया जब वे बसों को चलने नहीं देते और उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

(ग) जिन बसों की आर्थिक उपयोगिता पूरी हो गई है, उन्हें रद्द किया जा रहा है और निगम के बेड़े में धीरे धीरे नई बसें आ रही हैं। वर्ष 1972-73 में निर्माताओं और ढांचा निर्माताओं को 425 नई बसों के आदेश दिये गये जिनमें से 225 निगम के बेड़े में पहले ही आ गई हैं। शेष बसों की अप्रैल, 1974 के अन्त तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है। निगम का 1974-75 में 590 बसें (जिनमें 90 दो मंजली बसें शामिल हैं) खरीदने का भी विचार है। दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के नियंत्रण में प्राइवेट मिनी बसें चलाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा निगम ने अपनी बसों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण के लिये सुविधाओं में सुधार करने हेतु उपाय किये हैं, ताकि जहां तक संभव हो बसों की खराबियां कम की जा सके और उन्हें चालू हालत में रखा जा सके।

संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित किये गये मकानों का आवंटन

738. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किस-किस टाईप के मकान बनाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या इनमें से संसद सदस्यों को मकानों के आवंटन की सुविधाएं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओ० मेहता) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मध्यम आय वर्ग (जिनकी वार्षिक आय 7,201 रुपये तथा 18,000 रुपये के बीच है), निम्न आय वर्ग (वार्षिक आय 7,200/– रुपये तक), जनता वर्ग (वार्षिक आय 3,000/– रुपये तक) के अन्तर्गत आने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा समाज के सेवा कार्मिकों को आवंटन हेतु फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया है। सीमित संख्या में ऐसे फ्लैटों का निर्माण भी किया गया है जिनका आवंटन लोगों को उनकी आय का ख्याल किये बिना किया जाता है। ('डी' श्रेणी —अपेक्षाकृत बड़े टाईप के फ्लैट)।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित फ्लैटों की दो प्रतिशत, संसद सदस्यों, महानगर परिषद् के सदस्यों, दिल्ली नगर निगम के पार्षदों, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका तथा छावनी बोर्ड के गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों को, उनकी आय के आधार पर आवंटन हेतु आरक्षित रखा जाता है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं कि मध्यम आय वर्ग श्रेणी के बारे में यह आरक्षण तीन प्रतिशत कर दिया जाय ताकि भविष्य में आमंत्रित किये जाने वाले आवेदनों के आधार पर आवंटन हो सके।

Target of Housing for the 1st year of Fifth Plan

739. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of Housing during the first year of the Fifth Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the State-wise figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The target of housing for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Central Assistance for Housing in Himachal Pradesh

740. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of Housing during Fourth Plan with the Central Assistance in Himachal Pradesh has been fully achieved; and

(b) if so, what was the amount of Central Assistance given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Separate Central Assistance has been sanctioned to the Government of Himachal Pradesh only for the Central Scheme for provision of House-sites to landless workers in rural areas which was introduced in October, 1971. No specific targets were fixed under this scheme. Projects for provision of 430 house-sites have, however, been approved in respect of Himachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,500/- and so far a sum of Rs. 32,250/- has been released to the State Government in two instalments for execution of the projects. Further instalments of grants will be released depending upon the progress of expenditure. As reported by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, 111 house-sites were developed upto the end of September, 1973.

All other social housing schemes implemented by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, are in the State sector and are financed by the State Government according to their requirements and priorities. Central assistance is given to the State Government for all State Sector programmes, including Housing in the form of "Block Loans" and "Block Grants". The State Governments are themselves competent to determine the targets under different schemes and to allocate funds for their implementation.

Target of Agricultural Production during IV Plan in Himachal Pradesh

741. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of agricultural production for Fourth Plan for Himachal Pradesh has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The IV Plan target of agricultural production in respect of Himachal Pradesh is likely to be achieved in respect of all items except foodgrains in which case tonnes against the IV Plan target of 13.50 lakh tonnes the achievement is estimated at 11 lakh tonnes. This shortfall is attributed mainly due to adverse weather conditions, shortfall in the consumption of chemical fertilisers and submergence of some area under the Pong Dam

The targets and likely achievements in respect of other commodities are given below:

(Production '000 tonnes)

Crop	Target level 1973-74	Likely Production 1973-74
1	2	3
Potato . . .	96 80	97 00
Vegetables . .	83.00	83.00
Apple . . .	173.00	173.00
Other Fruits . .	68 00	68.00

Introduction of Milk Vending Machines in Cosmopolitan Cities

742. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board proposes to introduce Milk Vending Machines in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Under Operation Flood Programme being financed by the Indian Dairy Corporation, apart from other activities, the existing dairies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are being expanded and new dairies are being set up. While the existing expanded dairies will handle milk in bottles, the new dairies have been designed in a manner to handle milk in a different system involving the use of bulk milk vending machines

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India after careful consideration have accepted this proposal and the new dairy at Delhi is being erected with provisions for handling milk through bulk milk vending machines. Under this system, supercooled milk will be transported from the new dairy in specially designed milk tankers to bulk milk vending machine to be located in different parts of the city. Milk will remain in chilled conditions and will be delivered in chilled condition to the customer from these machines.

The position with regard to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is as follows:—

West Bengal Government have proposed bulk Milk distribution from the new dairy. However as in many parts the streets are narrow. The bulk distribution may be partly through the bulk milk vending machines and partly through can distribution. This is yet to be finalised.

The new dairy at Madras also will start with bulk milk vending machines initially for half the total throughout of the new dairy. Proposal for Bombay has yet to be finalised with Maharashtra Government.

Bulk vending system which has been proposed for the new dairies at Delhi. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have the following advantages:—

(i) Supply of milk through bulk vending machines will reduce costs involved in bottling and will also cut down transport costs.

(ii) Milk will be available in wholesome condition during longer hours of the day as compared to restricted one to two hours in the morning and evening for bottled milk distribution.

(iii) The quality of Milk distributed through the system will be much better than the milk distributed through bottles, because milk will be kept at 5 degrees centigrade till the consumer gets it.

Austerity in consumption of Food due to shortage

743 SHRI E V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps during 1973-74 to urge national austerity and avoidance of conspicuous consumption of food in view of shortages of foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the instructions issued to the State Governments/Union Territories in August, 1972, which are still in force, the maximum number of persons, including host(s), who could be served with foodstuffs made from cereals and pulses and all sweets, had been restricted to 25 at ordinary parties and to 100 at parties connected with marriages and funerals. These instructions were reviewed in the beginning of 1973 in the context of the difficult food situation confronting the country and it was decided to tighten the above austerity measures further. The State Governments were, accordingly, advised in February, 1973 to impose restrictions on the total number of courses to be served in hotels and other eating houses also by issue of Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by catering Establishments) Order, 1973. Under this order, only two courses shall be served consisting of one substantial dish and one subsidiary dish or two subsidiary dishes as defined below:—

SUBSTANTIAL DISH: A substantial dish shall be one consisting of fish or meat or poultry or game or a curry preparation of any of these or a curry preparation of vegetables and rice or pulao or chappatis or parothas or bhakaris or nans or bread or any other preparation of wheat or wheat flour.

NOTE: In all cases, salad, dal and not more than two vegetables may be served as part of the substantial dish.

SUBSIDIARY DISH: A subsidiary dish shall be any sweet dish or a savoury dish consisting mainly of vegetables or eggs. A subsidiary dish shall not contain any cereals.

Output of Vanaspati during 1973-74

744 SHRI E V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of Vanaspati oil during 1973-74 has declined as compared to the output of 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken during 1973-74 to augment the supply of edible oils in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of vanaspati fell from 5.94 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 and 5.80 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 to an estimated 4.45 lakh tonnes in 1973-74.

(b) The fall was mainly due to the inadequate availability of raw oils for processing into vanaspati during 1973-74, resulting from a steep fall in the production

of groundnut by 22.6 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 crop year-coupled with shortage of edible oils even in worked markets.

(c) The steps taken by Government during 1973-74 included (i) encouraging production and usage of substitute indigenous oils like cottonseed, mustard and rice bran in the manufacture of vanaspati, (ii) stepping up of imports even at high cost in foreign exchange and (iii) discouraging diversion of capacity to production of non-essential items.

Reduction in production of Vanaspati due to Spurt in Prices of Groundnut Oil

745 SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether nearly half of the 74 vanaspati manufacturing units in the country have either closed down or drastically reduced their production following sudden spurt in the prices of groundnut oil;

(b) what steps the Government propose to take in order to ensure regular supply of vanaspati oil to the consumers; and

(c) if so, to what extent such closure or reduction in production has affected regular supply of vanaspati oil to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Even during periods of normal production, only about two thirds of the number of factories licensed and installed used to work at any given time, as the capacity was far in excess of demand for the product. During the first fortnight of January, 1974 some more factories temporarily suspended production due to high cost of groundnut oil. The overall fall in production during January, 1974 was 26.7 per cent compared to the production in December, 1973.

(b) and (c). Remedial measures taken by Government have had the desired effect and production has been already restored to normal levels. With this, the supply position of vanaspati is progressively improving.

Model Legislation seeking to Impose Ceiling on Urban Property

746. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft model legislation seeking to impose ceiling on urban property was circulated to all the State Governments to elicit their opinion;

(b) which of the State Governments had furnished their comments thereon;

(c) whether the proposal for imposing ceiling on urban property has been processed; and

(d) when the legislative measure to give effect to the proposal for imposing ceiling on urban property is to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The Governments of the following States had furnished their comments :—

(1) Andhra Pradesh
(2) Assam
(3) Bihar
(4) Gujarat
(5) Haryana
(6) Himachal Pradesh
(7) Jammu & Kashmir
(8) Kerala
(9) Madhya Pradesh
(10) Maharashtra
(11) Mysore
(12) Nagaland
(13) Orissa
(14) Punjab
(15) Rajasthan
(16) Tamil Nadu
(17) Tripura
(18) Uttar Pradesh
(19) West Bengal

c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

पेट्रोल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में अत्यधिक भीड़

747. **श्री लालजी भाई :**
श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पेट्रोल की कमी और उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने अपने स्कूटरों, कारों आदि का उपयोग करना बन्द कर दिया है और उनमें से अधिकांश व्यक्ति अब दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में अत्यधिक भीड़ हो गई है जिससे यात्रियों की असुविधाएं और बढ़ गई हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बसों की संख्या में तत्काल वृद्धि करने का है; और

(घ) यदि, हां, तो किस सीमा तक ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) : जी हां । पेट्रोल की खपत पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों और इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण व्यक्तिगत परिवहन से सार्वजनिक परिवहन की ओर कुछ झुकाव हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी हां। अप्रैल, 1974 के अन्त तक दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बेड़े में 200 नई बसों के आ जाने की संभावना है। निगम का 1974-75 के दौरान 500 सिंगल डेकर तथा 90 डबल डेकर और बसों के खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है। निगम ने प्राइवेट मिनी बसें चलाना भी चालू कर दिया है। राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकारी, दिल्ली ने हाल ही में कुछ विशेष मार्गों के लिये निगम को 35 नियमित मिनी बस परमिट जारी किये हैं और आशा है कि सभी 35 मिनी बसें, मार्च, 1974 तक अपने रूटों पर चलने लगेंगी।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के नम्बर साफ न लिखे होने के कारण यात्रियों को परेशानी

748. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की अधिकतर बसों के नम्बर तथा निर्दिष्ट स्थान साफ नहीं लिखे होते हैं जिसके कारण यात्रियों को भारी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : डिपुओं से बाहर आनेवाली दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों पर पर्याप्त संख्या में गन्तव्य तथा मार्ग दर्शक बोर्ड लगाए गये हैं । मार्ग संख्या तथा गन्तव्य स्थानों को साफ लिखने का प्रश्न तभी उठता है जब कभी यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये बसों को उनके निर्धारित मार्गों से दूसरे मार्गों पर मोड़ा जाता है। इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिये निगम ने विंड स्क्रीन के शीशे के नीचे बाईं ओर रंग का बर्ग बना दिया गया है जिसमें बस के निर्धारित मार्ग से दूसरे मार्ग पर मोड़े जाने पर उसकी संख्या चाक से साफ-साफ लिख दी जाती है । निगम का एक बड़ा गन्तव्य बोर्ड बक्सा लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव है ताकि इसमें रखा गया बोर्ड दूर से ही पढ़ा जा सके। निगम की नई बसों में उस नये प्रकार के गन्तव्य बक्सों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये दूध की बोतल में कीड़े

749. **श्री लाल जी भाई** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिसम्बर 1973 में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई की गई दूध की बोतल में कीड़े पाये गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई गयी है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) (क) और (ख) दूध की बोतलों में कथित कीड़े पाये जाने के दो मामलों की सूचना दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दिसम्बर 1973 में दी गई थी। एक मामले में (जिसकी सूचना दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को 14 दिसम्बर, 1973 को दी गई थी) लौटाई गई बोतल का ढक्कन ढीला पाया गया था। अतः दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिये यह पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं था कि मरी हुई मक्खी जो कि बोतल में पाई गई थी ग्राहक का दूध की बोतल बेचे जाने के समय बोतल में मौजूद थी। स्पष्ट है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस किस्म के मामलों की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकती जहां ढीले ढक्कन के साथ बोतल लौटाई गई हो। दूसरे मामले में (जिसकी सूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 को दी गई थी) बोतल में किसी कीड़े का प्यूपा पाया गया था। स्पष्टतः यह किसी ग्राहक द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की खाली बोतल बिना धुले लौटाये जाने के कारण हुआ। यह प्यूपा बोतल की भीतरी सतह पर इतनी मजबूती से चिपक गया था कि यंत्र की धुलाई में वह नहीं निकला। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में दूध के प्रत्येक बोतल की ऐसी धुलाई की जाती है। प्रत्येक बोतल का उल्टा कर यंत्रों के जरिये फुहार से भली भांति साफ किया जाता है और इस प्रक्रिया के दौरान बोतल में कोई बाहरी चीज रह जाने की बहुत गुंजाइश होती है। बोतलों में दूध भरने से पहले प्रत्येक बोतल की एक जगह जांच की जाती है तथा जिन बोतलों में कोई चीज रह जाने का संदेह हो उन्हें उस जगह निकाल कर अलग कर दिया जाता है। अतः इस बात की ओर ध्यान देते हुए कि प्रतिदिन 5 75 लाख बोतलों की धुलाई होती है उनमें दूध भरा जाता है और उन्हें वितरित किया जाता है यह एक बोतल के बिना धुले रह जाने का एक विरल मामला प्रतीत होता है दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना डेरी में सख्त कीट नियंत्रण उपाय करती रही है और आगे करती रहेगी और यह भी सुनिश्चित करेगी कि बोतलों में दूध भरने से पहले प्रत्येक बोतल की भलीभांति धुलाई करके उसकी जांच की जाय। साथ ही योजना ग्राहकों से पुनः अनुरोध भी कर रही है कि वे बोतलों से दूध निकालने के बाद उन्हें साफ कर लें और दुग्ध बूथों से दूध लेने के समय उन्हें लौटाने तक स्वच्छ स्थान पर रखें।

स्कूल स्तर पर यौन शिक्षा

750 **श्री लालजी भाई** क्या : **शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में स्कूल स्तर पर "यौन शिक्षा" देने का विचार है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं , और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के लागू किए जाने से परिवार नियोजन योजना को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने में सहायता मिलेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चालू वर्ष के दौरान गेहूं का उत्पादन

551 **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान**
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक गेहूं का कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है , और

(ख) यह उत्पादन गत वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में कितना अधिक अथवा कम होगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) अन्तिम अखिल भारतीय अनुमानों के अनुसार देश में 1972-73 के दौरान 249 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं का उत्पादन हुआ था। चालू वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान देश में गेहूं के उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान कृषि वर्ष के अन्त तक अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त

1974 में किसी समय उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। तथापि इस वर्ष उत्पादन पर कई तत्वों का असर पड़ेगा, जिसमें बुवाई के समय मिट्टी में मौजूद नमी की अनुकूल परिस्थितियां, जनवरी-फरवरी, 1974 के दौरान वर्षा की कमी, कुल मिलाकर उर्वरकों की कमी और गेहूं पैदा करने वाले विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में फसल मौसम के शेष भाग में मौसमी परिस्थितियां भी शामिल हैं।

कम मूल्यों पर खाद्य पदार्थ के वितरण के बारे में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अध्ययन

752 **श्री भरत सिंह चौहान** . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन ने पूरे देश में उचित मूल्यों पर शुद्ध खाद्य पदार्थ जनता को सीधे सप्लाई करने के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं तथा किस तारीख को अध्ययन शुरू किया गया था ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग बम्बई से अपेक्षित सूचना मांगी गई है।

गेहूं के अन्तर्राज्यीय लाने ले-जाने की रोक को हटाने के बारे में महाराष्ट्र का अनुरोध

753 **श्री भरत सिंह चौहान** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है कि गेहूं के अन्तर्राज्यीय लाने ले जाने पर लगायी गई रोक को हटाया जाय और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार का कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, गेहूं के एकल राज्य जोनों की नीति का उद्देश्य कमी वाले राज्यों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अधिशेष राज्यों से गेहूं की अधिक से अधिक मात्राओं की अधिप्राप्ति करना है।

Protest day observed by Employees of Cochin Shipyard

754. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees in the Cochin Shipyard observed a protest day recently and boycotted their salary for December ,

(b) if so, the demands put forward by them ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to settle the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The employees organised a demonstration on 31-12-73 in support of their demand for "interim relief" pending finalisation of Company's own pay scales and allowances. Many employees abstained from receiving their pay for December which was disbursed on 29-12-1973. Such employees received their pay on the next working day.

(c) The Company had already initiated action to formulate its own pay scales and other service conditions. After negotiations with the Employees Union a long-term settlement was reached on 8-2-74 regarding the pay structure and other service conditions.

Setting up of a Fish Meal Plant in Kerala in Collaboration with Poland

755 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government in collaboration with the Polish Government is going to set up a fish meal plant in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No proposal has been received from the Kerala Government in the Ministry of Agriculture for the setting up of a fish meal plant in Kerala in collaboration with the Polish Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Delegation from Kerala for Enhancement of Ration

756. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government's demand for enhancement of Ration from 6 to 12 ounces will not be entertained by the Government of India;

(b) whether a team headed by the Kerala Chief Minister met the Union Agriculture Minister in this respect recently; and

(c) if the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, the actual food policy of the Centre in respect of Kerala and similar deficit States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made to the State Governments every month, taking into account the overall availability of stocks, relative needs of all the States, particularly of deficit States, market availability and other relevant factors. During the discussions which the Chief Minister of Kerala had with the Union Minister of Agriculture, the food situation was discussed and the allotment to the State Government was increased from January, 1974.

The State Government is responsible for distribution of foodgrains within the State and for fixing the quantum to be issued to the card holders

Building Ships at Cochin Shipyard

757. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent have been so far issued to the Indian Ship Owners for building ships at Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, information thereon; and

(c) when the first ship is likely to be built ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Three letters of intent have been received by the Cochin Shipyard Limited from ship owners. Some other ship owners have also expressed their keen interest in ships proposed to be built at Cochin Shipyard.

(c) Building of first ship is expected to commence early in 1975 and completed by third quarter of 1977.

Allotment of promised quota of Rice to Kerala

758. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the public allegation made by the Kerala Chief Minister that the Central Government has not fulfilled their promise in allotment of rice to Kerala;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the amount of rice and wheat allotted and supplied to Kerala during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Monthly allotment of foodgrains from Central pool are made to State Governments after taking into account the overall availability in the Central pool relative needs of the State Governments, market availability and other relevant factors. The

Government of Kerala are in constant touch with the Government of India in regard to allotments. The quantities of last six months are indicated below :—

(In (000' tonnes)

Month	Allotments		Supplies	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
August, 73	55.0	30.0	60 9	39 0
September, 73	45.0	30 0	49 8	25 3
October, 73	45 0	30 0	51 3	35 8
November, 73	53.0	20 0	45 9	14 3
December, 73	65.0	8 0	70 1	8 0
January, 74	72 0	8 0	65 2	7.8

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

759 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ऐसे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जहां आज तक आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में सड़कें बनी हैं, उनकी लम्बाई कितनी-कितनी है, और उन पर कितनी कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और राजस्थान के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ऐसी सड़कें अभी बन रही हैं, और

(ख) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल ऐसी सड़कें बनाती है जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया गया है अथवा अन्य स्थानों पर भी बनाती है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का मुख्य मार्गों के रूप में समूचे देश के विभिन्न भागों को जोड़ने के आधार पर नियोजन और विकास किया जाता है न कि किसी विशेष क्षेत्र व प्रदेश के आधार पर किया जाता है। इनमें से कुछ राजमार्ग जनजाति वाले क्षेत्रों में से गुजरते हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों में से क्षेत्रों जैसे गुजरने वाले राजमार्गों की लगभग लम्बाई दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। 31-1-73 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के मूल कार्यों पर किया गया कुल व्यय (मरम्मत तथा रखरखाव को छोड़कर) 202 60 करोड़ रु० है। ऐसे जनजाति क्षेत्रों पर अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साथ राजस्थान में सूरथपुर तथा डूंगरपुर जिलों में किया गया व्यय भी शामिल है।

(ख) भारत सरकार मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रखरखाव और उनके विकास के लिये उत्तरदायी है अन्य सड़कों की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को किन्हीं विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सड़कों के लिये ऋण सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिनमें कभी-कभी जनजाति क्षेत्र भी आ जाते हैं इसके अतिरिक्त चौथी योजना में आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा के राज्यों में जन-जाति विकास के लिये छ पाइलेट परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुछ मुख्य सड़कों के विकास के लिये कुछ अनुदान सहायता भी दी गई है।

विवरण

जन-जाति वाले क्षेत्रों में से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लगभग लम्बाई

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	लगभग लम्बाई कि मी में
1.	आंध्रप्रदेश	96
2	आसाम	40
3	बिहार	472
4	गुजरात	45
5	मध्य प्रदेश	440
6	महाराष्ट्र	116
7	मनीपुर	147
8	मेघालय	244
9	नागालैंड	107
10	उडीसा	361
11	राजस्थान	100
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	120
	कुल	2388

दिल्ली कला आयोग की स्थापना

760. **श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :**
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली कला आयोग की स्थापना हो गई है और यदि हां, तो कब और उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति किस तारीख से हुई; और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सब नियम बन गये हैं और उन्हें सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) अभी आयोग की स्थापना नहीं की गई है।

(ख) नियम बनाए जा रहे हैं।

बनाए गए मकानों की राज्यवार संख्या

761. **श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता से कितने मकानों का निर्माण हुआ तथा राज्यों द्वारा पृथक पृथक कितना व्यय इस बारे में किया गया और किस योजना के अधीन यह मकान निर्मित हुए और

(ख) उनमें से कृषि मजदूरों के लिए कितने मकान बनाये गये ?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई सामाजिक आवास योजनायें (बागान मजदूरों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने की योजना जो केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हैं को छोड़कर) सभी राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं। सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं सहित सभी राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 'समेकित ऋणों और सांकेतिक अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारें अपनी प्राथमिकताओं तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपने कार्यक्रमों में निधियों के नियतन के लिए पूर्णरूपेण स्वतन्त्र हैं। बागान मजदूरों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता 37½ प्रतिशत तक सीमित है जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 37½ प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में है। आवास स्थल योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता पूर्णतया केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अधीन किये गये व्यय तथा बनाये गये मकानों (विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों आदि द्वारा अब तक दी गई सूचना के अनुसार) के दो विवरण-पत्र 1 और 2 सभा पटल पर रखे गए हैं **(अन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एलटी-6221/74]**

(ख) इस मंत्रालय ने खदिहर मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये विशेष रूप से कोई पृथक योजना नहीं बनाई है। इस मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान बनाने के लिए ग्राम्य आवास परियोजना स्कीम नाम की एक योजना 1957 में आरम्भ की थी। चौथी योजना अवधि में उस योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये मकानों की संख्या उपर्युक्त संदर्भित अनुलग्नक II में दी गई है।

विभिन्न राज्यों के समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

762. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन जनवरी 1974 में हुआ था और यदि हां, तो इसमें क्या निर्णय लिये गए; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्मेलन में चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों पर भी विचार किया था ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी हां।

विभिन्न राज्यों के समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन 31 जनवरी 1974 को हुआ था जिसके निम्नलिखित परिणाम निकले थे :—

(1) समाज कल्याण के प्रति पांचवी योजना की पहुंच तथा उसके लिये प्रस्तावित कौशल का समर्थन किया गया था।

(2) समेकित बाल विकास सेवा कार्यक्रम का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया था और पांचवी योजना में समाज कल्याण सेवाओं के विकास के लिये स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को भी लगाने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था।

(3) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड तथा राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों का पुनर्गठन किया जाए जहां तक कि उनका सम्बन्ध संरचना तथा कार्यों से है

(4) समाज कल्याण के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन पहले ही बहुत कम होने के कारण सम्मेलन ने अनुरोध किया कि इसे और कम न किया जाए क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र मुख्यतया समाज के कमजोर और पीड़ित वर्गों की सेवा करता है।

(5) योजना आयोग तथा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित इस कौशल का समर्थन किया गया कि योजना परिव्यय के 20 प्रतिशत भाग के खर्च से ऐसी उप योजनाओं को तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है जिनसे समाज के कमजोर वर्गों, विशेषकर अनुसूचित/जातियों अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम

763. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यवार, विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम कब-कब आरम्भ किए गए और उन पर गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय हुई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) यह कार्यक्रम वर्ष 1970-71 में निम्नलिखित मामलों को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में शुरू कर दिया गया था :—

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	जिस वर्ष से शुरू किया गया
नागालैंड . .	1971-72
लक्षद्वीप . . .	1971-72
मेघालय . . .	1972-73
मिजोरम . . .	1973-74
अरुणाचल प्रदेश . .	1973-74

पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र में इस कार्यक्रम पर किया गया खर्च दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, (Placed in Library See No. LT. 6222/74)

Development of Forests

764. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) the action taken by Government in the systematic development of forests by promoting necessary infra-structure improved communications, modern logging equipments and other techniques in forest operations during the last year; and

(b) the expected improvement during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) During the year 1972-73 the following schemes among others were implemented by the States for systematic development of forests, through improvement of communications, modern logging techniques, etc .

Name of the Scheme	Anticipated Expenditure during 1972 73
(i) Development of forest	Rs 154 50 lakh
(ii) Timber operations including modern logging techniques.	Rs. 122 92 ,,

Under the Central Sector scheme of Logging Training Centres, 164 candidates were trained during 1972-73 and the expenditure on this scheme was Rs. 5.38 lakhs

(b) Information regarding improvement during the current year as a result of the implementation of the above two schemes will be collected from the State Governments and placed on the Table of the House

Training Centre at Port Blair in Modern Fishing Methods

765. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme to start a fisherman training centre at Port Blair to impart training in modern fishing methods; and

(b) if so, the development made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Eight mechanised boats are being constructed for operation in the Andaman Waters. A decision to introduce more mechanised boats would be taken in the light of experience gained in the operation of these boats 25 candidates have already been trained on the mainland for operation and maintenance of fishing boats Pending an assessment of the possibility of introducing mechanised boats on a continuing basis and the additional requirement of training, a proposal to start a training centre at Port Blair for training fishermen in the use of mechanised boats has been deferred

Damage of Foodgrain during Transit from Foreign Countries

766 SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a large part of precious overseas foodgrains, procured against international competition and at prohibitive prices, becomes unfit for human consumption by the time they touch the Indian shores;

(b) whether any assessment of damage caused to the imported foodgrains has been made shipwise since January, 1973 ; and

(c) if so, the extent of damage, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Some quantities of foodgrains do get affected at

times during sea voyage. Damage to foodgrains in such cases has, however, been negligible.

(b) Any such case of damage reported on arrival of a foodgrains vessel is subjected to a survey and assessment by approved independent surveyors.

(c) During the period January to November, 1973, the extent of damage was estimated at 0.4 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains imported. The damage occurred on account either of sea water entering the holds of the vessel or water from boilers seeping into the grain during rough weather. While chartering vessels, precautions are taken to engage only seaworthy ships and these are subjected to inspection before the grain is loaded. In case of damage, compensation is claimed from the Shipping Company on the basis of assessment of independent surveyors.

Names of Historians who prepared text of History placed in Time Capsule

767. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the historians who prepared the text of the 25 years of free India's history placed in the Time Capsule and their background;

(b) whether the text was shown to Government;

(c) whether the Time Capsule evoked criticism from the History Congress and Press; and

(d) if so, the main points of such criticism?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The preparation of the historical document contained in the Time Capsule was undertaken by the Indian Council of Historical Research, an independent body of scholars. The Government did not consider it prope rto scrutinize the text prepared by them.

(c) and (d). Government is not aware of any criticism of the Time Capsule by the Indian History Congress. However, certain criticisms made in the Press have come to the notice of Government. These criticisms relate to certain alleged ommissions and inaccuracies in the historical text. The criticisms are not based on facts.

Procurement drive and rise in Price of Foodgrains

768. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the facts about the latest position regarding procurement drive for foodgrains in different States and Union Territories;

(b) the expectation regarding fulfilment of the procurement targets for foodgrains;

(c) the extent of rise of price of foodgrains, including coarse cereals;

(d) the reasons for such price rise even in cases of those food articles production of which showed marked improvement; and

(e) the steps taken and proposed (i) for fulfiling the targets for procurement of foodgrains and other coarse cereals, (ii) assuring distribution through ration shops and fair price shops, and (iii) bringing down the price of foodgrains and coarse cereals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Two statements (Statement I and II) showing the upto-date position of procurement of foodgrains against the targets fixed during the 1973-74 Rabi and Kharif seasons are laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6223/74]

(b) Against a target of 81.18 lakh tonnes of wheat a quantity of 45.305 lakh tonnes has been procured. Though the

Rabi procurement season will continue upto 31st March, 1974, procurement of wheat has almost come to a standstill, meaning a shortfall of over 3 5 million tonnes Some of the major reasons for shortfall in the procurement of wheat are given in the Statement-III is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6223/74] Since the Kharif procurement season is still on, it is too early to indicate the likely shortfall in the case of Kharif cereals at this stage However, all efforts are being made by the State Governments concerned to achieve the targets

(c) The all India Index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains including coarse cereals in early February, 1974 showed an increase of 23 1 per cent over the corresponding index of last year

(d) The increase in the prices of foodgrains depends upon many factors like (i) availability of foodgrains for consumption (ii) market availability (iii) rise in the general price levels etc The availability of foodgrains for consumption during October, 1973 to March, 1974 would be determined not only by the production of Kharif crops of 1973-74 but also by the previous crops The production in the rabi crop harvested in March-April, 1973 and the Kharif crop 1972 73 was less than the previous crops Consequently, the carry over stocks in the market were considerably depleted in the previous two drought years There is a tendency at all levels—farmers, traders and consumers—not only to replenish stocks, but also to hold back stocks as a safeguard against future contingencies This tendency has affected the total availability of foodgrains in the market particularly of coarse-grains which form the staple diet of poor farmers

The rise in the money supply with the public during October, 1973 to January, 1974 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, has also contributed to a rise in the general price levels

(e) (i) Throughout the 1973-74 Rabi and Kharif procurement seasons a constant watch has been kept on the progress of procurement and consultations held with the State Governments concerned A number of suggestions were made to plug the loopholes in the procurement systems and to tighten the enforcement of various levy and control orders A bonus scheme for wheat was introduced in June, 1973

(ii) & (iii) In order to ensure proper distribution through the fair price shops and to keep the prices of foodgrains down, the quantum of Central allocation to the States and Union Territories was increased from 7 8 million tonnes in 1971 to 10 5 million tonnes in 1972 and 11 4 million tonnes in 1973 Apart from procuring the maximum quantities of foodgrains possible within the country, 4 1 million tonnes of foodgrains were imported in 1973 and the Russian offer of 2 million tonnes of wheat was accepted Recently the availability of coarse grains in the deficit States has been increased by relaxing restrictions on the inter district movement of coarse grains within the States and purchase and movement of coarse-grains outside the surplus States by the sponsored agents of the State Governments

Ship Building project at Haldia

769 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether final decision regarding ship building project at Haldia has been taken, and

(b) if so, the programme of working out the project including the time-schedule for completing the different parts of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Reasons for rise in price of Edible Oils

770. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for sharp rise of mustard, coconut, groundnut and other edible oils ;

(b) Whether production of oil seeds showed much improved record;

(c) if so, the reasons for such sharp rise of price of different edible oils ;

(d) the facts about rise of price of oils since last November, 1973 ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for bringing down price of edible oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The rise in the prices of edible oils is due mainly to the serious setback in the production of oilseeds during 1972-73 as a result of widespred drought in the kharif season in the major producing areas, consequent depletion of stocks, speculative trading and hoarding of stocks, dislocation of supplies due to disturbed conditions in Gujarat and the rise in the general price level.

(b) The output of kharif oilseeds during 1973-74 is reported to have been generally good. The sowings of rabi oilseeds also took place generally under favourable conditions ; it is too early, however, to give an idea of the size of the crop.

(c) The reasons are indicated against (a) above.

(d) The following table shows month-end Index numbers of wholesale prices of principal edible oils in the country since October 1973 :—

Oil	Month-end				Latest index for week ended 2-2-74
	October 1973	November 1973	December 1973	January 1974	
Groundnut oil .	349.7	309.2	344.7	353.8	360.7
Sesamum oil . .	318.2	295.4	307.4	321.0	328.8
Mustard oil . .	365.0	376.9	423.4	460.9	456.2
Coconut oil . .	485.2	530.6	526.9	571.1	555.9
Edible Oils (Group) .	350.6	336.6	360.9	377.8	381.1

(e) The Government have taken a number of steps to improve the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country and to check the rise in their prices. These include augmentation of supplies through imports of various oilseeds, oils and tallow to the extent feasible, encouraging larger crushing of cotton seed and rice bran oils, promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin, restricting the use of groundnut oil and mustard oil by utilisation of several substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati, increasing production of traditional, as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed and regulation of bank credit and forward trading. Recently, the State Governments have been requested to take measures to check specultative trading and hoarding of stocks.

चावल का वसूली लक्ष्य तथा वास्तविक वसूली

771. श्री एम० एस० पुरतो :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को चावल की वसूली के लिये राज्य-वार कितनी मात्रा का लक्ष्य था;

(ख) किस-किस राज्य में कितनी मात्रा वसूल की गयी, और वसूली के कमी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य मे वसूली के लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त किये जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य और अब तक वास्तव मे अधिप्राप्त की गई चावल की मात्रा की राज्यवार स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। अधिप्राप्ति का मौसम अभी समाप्त नही हुआ है और इसलिये इस समय संभावित कमी को बता पाना संभव नही है। कुल मिलाकर, चावल की अब तक की अधिप्राप्ति-स्थिति, गत वर्ष और पिछले वर्षों की तदनुरूपी स्थिति से बेहतर है। कुछ राज्यो मे अधिप्राप्ति की प्रगति धीमी पाई गई है। उसके लिये कुछ प्रमुख कारण इस प्रकार हैं :–

(1) कुछ राज्यो में देर से वर्षा होने, फसल की कटाई के समय प्रतिकूल मौसम-स्थिति, कीट-आक्रमण आदि के कारण फसल का क्षतिग्रस्त होना।

(2) खुले बाजारो में चावल और धान के ऊंचे मूल्य होना।

(3) अन्य जिन्सों की सामान्य मूल्य-वृद्धि से भी अधिप्राप्ति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(4) वर्ष के उत्तरार्द्ध में बेहतर मूल्य की प्रत्याशा में उत्पादको तथा अन्य लोगो द्वारा खाद्यान्नो को रोक लेने की प्रवृत्ति।

(5) कमी की सामान्य मनोभावना।

चावल के लक्ष्य और उसकी वास्तविक अधिप्राप्ति

(आकड़े हजार मीट्रिक टन में)

राज्य का नाम	1973-74 का लक्ष्य	अधिप्राप्त मात्रा	निम्न तारीख को	तदनुरूपी स्थिति 1972-73	1972-73 की कुल अधि-प्राप्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 आन्ध्रप्रदेश . .	600	396 9	17-2-74	73 0	326
2 असम . .	150	106 6	16-2-74	63 9	89
3 बिहार . .	100	36 8	18-2-74	18.0	36
4 गुजरात .	50	16 0	18-2-74	3.6	6
5. हरियाणा . .	350	367.4	20-2-74	211.5	277
6 जम्मू तथा काश्मीर .	50	38 4	20-2-74	24 7	25
7 कर्नाटक . .	275	81.8	19-2-74	39 7	51
8. केरल . .	125	16.0	9-2-74	9.5	57
9. मध्यप्रदेश . .	600	153.7	18-2-74	163.3	243
10. महाराष्ट्र . .	200	134.9	20-2-74	60.5	36
11. उड़ीसा . .	400	128.9	17-2-74	94.2	209
12 पजाब . .	950	813.2	20-2-74	644.9	754
13. राजस्थान . .	—	—	18-2-74	—	—
14. तमिलनाडु . .	350	112.4	17-2-74	42.2	131
15. उत्तरप्रदेश . .	300	285.5	20-2-74	157.8	227
16. प० बंगाल . .	500	104.8	18-2-74	114.4	170
17. अन्य . .	—	6.9	18-2-74	3.7	13
जोड़ . . .	5000	2800.2		1724.9	2700

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गेहूं में मिट्टी मिलाया जाना

772. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गेहूं में 20 प्रतिशत मिट्टी मिलाई जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इनकी जांच कराई जायेगी और दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध वैधानिक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

New system for distribution of food grains to ration card holders in Delhi

773. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new system has been introduced in the capital recently to ensure regular distribution of foodgrains for the ration card holders ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Distribution of foodgrains within a State/ Union territory is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Delhi Administration has reported that, in order to ensure regular distribution of foodgrains to card holders, it has recently introduced a new system whereby each fair price shop holder is allotted a date on which he has to lift the stocks from the F.C.I. godowns. Action is initiated by the Administration against the defaulting fair price shop holders who do not draw their supplies on the specified date. This ensures regular availability of stocks with the fair price shop holders for the foodgrains card holders.

States banned on movement of Foodgrains

774. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI P. R. SHENOY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the States which have banned the movement; of foodgrains within the State or to other State;

(b) whether some relief has been given recently by Central Government ; and

(c) whether Government have reduced the prices and shortage of foodgrains following this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The required information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c) Government have advised the State Governments to remove the restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within their respective areas. Also, the sponsored agents of the State Governments have been allowed to purchase and move coarse grains from other States. These measures are intended to reduce the inter-State disparities in prices and to increase the availability of coarse grains. Government are still watching the effects of these measures.

Statement

1. Restrictions on the inter-State movement of foodgrains/names of the States/ Union territories/Zones where export of foodgrains (rice, paddy, wheat and chief Coarse cereals) is restricted under Orders issued by the Government of India or the respective State Governments.

1. RICE/PADDY

(1) The Northern Rice Zone (Comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi). (2) Andhra Pradesh and the area comprising yanam in the Union territory of Pondicherry (3) Assam (4) Bihar (5)

Gujarat (6) Kerala and the area comprising are in the Union territory of Pondicherry (7) Madhya Pradesh (8) Maharashtra (9) Manipur (10) Meghalaya (11) Karnataka (12) Orissa (13) Rajasthan (14) Tamil Nadu and the area comprising Pondicherry Karikal in the Union territory of Pondicherry (15) Tripura (16) Uttar Pradesh (17) West Bengal (18) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (19) Goa, Daman and Diu.

2 WHEAT

(1) The State of Andhra Pradesh and the area comprising yanam in the Union territory of Pondicherry (2) Assam (3) Bihar (4) The State of Gujarat, the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the areas comprising Daman and Diu in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (5) Haryana (6) Himachal Pradesh (7) Jammu and Kashmir (8) The State of Kerala, the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the area comprising Mahe in the Union territory of Pondicherry (9) Madhya Pradesh (10) The State of Maharashtra and the area comprising Goa in the Union territory of Goa Daman and Diu. (11) Manipur (12) Meghalaya (13) Karnataka (14) Nagaland (15) Orissa (16) The State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh (17) Rajasthan (18) The State of Tamil Nadu and the areas comprising Pondicherry and Karikal in the Union territory of Pondicherry (19) Tripura (20) Uttar Pradesh (21) The State of West Bengal (excluding the areas in which the West Bengal Rationing Order, 1964 is in force) and the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (22) Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh (23) Union territory of Delhi (24) Union territory of Mizoram

3. COARSE GRAINS

BAJRA : Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

JOWAR : Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry.

MAIZE: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Pondicherry.

RAGI : Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry.

II. Restriction on the inter-State movement of foodgrains (rice, paddy and wheat) imposed by the respective State Governments.

1. RICE/PADDY

Movement of rice/paddy is restricted inside the following States (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Assam (3) Gujarat (4) Madhya Pradesh (5) Maharashtra (6) Karnataka (7) Orissa (8)Tamil Nadu (9) Uttar Pradesh (10) West Bengal.

2. WHEAT

The movement of wheat was restricted inside the following States : (1) Bihar (2) Madhya Pradesh (3) Maharashtra and (4) Rajasthan.

Central Assistance for construction of Road between Mangalore and Kudremuk

775 SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a road between Mangalore and Kudremuk as a road of economic importance ;

(b) the nature of assistance promised by the Central Government for the construction of this work ; and

(c) the progress made in implementing the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The Karnataka Government's proposal for the development

of a road link from Mangalore Port to Kudremukh mines in the State was approved for Central Loan assistance under the programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance in the Fourth Five-Year plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 166 47 lakhs in September, 1972, and any excess over and above this amount was to be met by the State Government from their own resources. The State Government who had earlier agreed to take a loan of Rs. 166 47 lakhs for the purpose have, on re-consideration, decided not to take the loan for the purpose as, in their view, the road is primarily intended for the benefit of the Kudremukh Project itself and hence there was no justification for the State taking the loan and spending the money for this road for the benefit of the project authorities

(c) Does not arise.

Self Sufficiency in Foodgrains

776. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has achieved self sufficiency in the production of foodgrains ;

(b) if not, what will be the shortage in the year 1974-75 , and

(c) whether it is Government's policy to import foodgrains whenever shortage is anticipated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The production of foodgrains showed a significant improvement during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Compared to the actual production of 94.0 million tonnes in 1968-69, the base year of the Fourth Plan, production in 1970-71 reached 108.4 million tonnes. As a result of the progress achieved during the first two years of the Fourth Plan, it was possible to stop concessional imports from the beginning of 1972. But because of widespread droughts and scarcity conditions in the last two years, and particularly during 1972-73, production of foodgrains declined to 95.2 million tonnes in 1972-73. On account of the severe setback in the production of foodgrains, recourse had to be taken to imports on commercial basis during 1973. It is too early to make an estimate of production for 1974 75. As such it is difficult to say whether the country will have a shortage of foodgrains in 1974-75. In case of shortfall in production Government may have to consider limited imports to maintain supplies to the State Govts. For meeting the reasonable requirements of the public distribution system

Production of Paddy Karnataka

777 SHRI P R SHENOY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Districts in Karnataka State are deficit in the production of paddy and if so, what are these Districts, and

(b) Whether these Districts have suffered due to high price and non-availability as Karnataka State has to contribute 1 lakh tonnes of rice to the Central Pool in the year 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The following are the deficit Districts so far as production of paddy is concerned :

1. Bidar
2. Kolar
3. Gulbarga
4. Tumkur
5. Bijapur
6. Bangalore

(b) The contribution of rice to the Central pool from Karnataka Govt. is yet be received.

Steamer Service between Bombay and Mangalore

778. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a representation to start a steamer service between Bombay and Mangalore with a view to save diesel Oil and help the poorer section of passengers between these two major ports ; and

(b) if so, when will the service start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Konkan Coastal Passenger Service was being operated by a private sector shipping company with three passenger ships, between Bombay and Panaji. One of these ships was lost. The remaining two ships have been taken over by Government and transferred to Mogul Line Limited, a public sector shipping company for operating the service. Because of the reduction in the number of available ships, the frequency of service is already low. A suggestion to extend this service to Mangalore even by further reducing the frequency on Konkan Coast has been received and is under consideration.

Advice to State Governments to remove restrictions of inter district movement of Coarse Grain

779. SHRI Y. FSWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to remove restrictions on the Inter-District movement of coarse grains ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and reasons for such advice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have advised the State Governments and Union territory administrations to remove restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within their respective areas with a view to secure better availability of coarse-grains within the States and to set right the distortions in the prices of coarse-grains arising between the deficit and surplus districts.

Financial Assistance for allotment of House Sites for Rural Landless Workers

780. SHRI Y. FSWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the financial assistance given for the allotment of house-sites for rural landless workers under the central sector scheme, year-wise and State-wise, during the last three years ; and

(b) what is the basis for sanction of the financial assistance under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The Central Sector Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was introduced in October 1971. No Central financial assistance was granted to any State Government during 1971-72. A statement showing the Central financial assistance released to the various State Governments during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 is attached.

(b) Under the Central Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, 100 per cent Grant assistance is to be provided to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to cover where necessary, reasonable cost of acquisition of land and the cost of development not exceeding Rs. 150/- per house-site. After the project proposals are approved, 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the projects is released to the State Government straight-away to enable them to undertake the execution of the projects. The balance amount is released to them with reference to the progress of work and actual expenditure incurred.

Statement

Funds Released To The State Governments Under The Scheme For Provision Of House Sites To Landless Workers In Rural Areas.

S. No.	Name of State	Central financial assistance released		
		1972-73	1973-74	Total
		(Rs.	in	Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	22.59	22.59
2.	Bihar	11.45	—	11.45
3.	Gujarat	76.65	—	76 65
4.	Haryana	0 02	—	0.02
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0·16	0.16	0.32
6.	Karnataka	59.84	—	59 84
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	49 91	49 91
8.	Kerala	205.44	146 82	352 26
9.	Maharashtra	41 14	—	41.14
10.	Orissa	2.10	—	2 10
11.	Punjab	7.92	—	7 92
12.	Rajasthan	2.81	—	2.81
13.	Tamil Nadu	18 88	18 88	37 76
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7 71	—	7.71
15.	West Bengal	4.85	—	4 85
	TOTAL :	438.97	238 36	677.33

Non-availability of sugar of Fair Price Shops due to non-lifting of Sugar by F.C.I. from States

781. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-availability of sugar at fair price shops is attributed to the failure of Food Corporation of India to lift the sugar quota in States ; and

(b) if so, the reasons and remedial measures adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India is responsible for supply of levy sugar at wholesale stage only in 15 States/Union Territories. Some complaints about shortage of sugar due to delay in despatches of levy sugar by the FCI were received in Dec. '73, from certain States. It was mainly due to Loco Strike during December '73 and shortage of Diesel oil which hampered the movement of sugar by Rail as well as by road.

With the improvement in movement position coupled with some advance releases of sugar and extension of the validity period for lifting of sugar from the factories, the sugar position has now considerably eased.

Three Language Formula

782. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NCERT has urged Government to implement the three language formula more vigorously ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The problem of proper implementation of the three language formula in the different States was discussed in the Annual General Meeting of the National Council of Educational Research & Training held on 22nd Decem-

ber, 1973 in which the representatives of the State Govts. were also present. It was suggested that the Council should devise better and effective methods of teaching, learning, and testing languages at the school stage.

Agricultural Development of Industrially Backward Districts

783 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to launch a special programme for the agricultural development of those districts which are industrially backward like Palamau District in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) No, Sir. Some special programmes for agricultural development have, however, been launched by the Government in a number of districts of various States, with a concentration of small and marginal farmers and tribals and covering areas which are chronically drought prone etc.

(b) Does not arise.

D.T.C. special Bus Service between trans-Yamuna and Secretariat

784 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any more DTC buses are likely to be given to trans-Yamuna area for making special trips to Secretariat side, specially during office hours ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Delhi Transport Corporation has already provided 39 trips from trans-Yamuna area to Central Secretariat, both in the mornings and evenings, in addition to regular services on routes No. 11-C and 20-B. These services are considered adequate for the traffic requirements of the above area. The Traffic Department of the Corporation also carries out surveys, from time to time, and provides additional trips as and when required/justified.

Import of Foodgrains on aid and purchase basis during 1974

785 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of food grains being imported to India on aid and purchase basis in 1974, and

(b) the total, out of that which is likely to be allocated to Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Under the arrangements made so far a quantity of about 2.6 million tonnes of foodgrains (wheat/milo) on loan and purchase basis is expected to arrive in the country during January June 1974

(b) There is no fixed monthly quota of foodgrains to any State Allotments are made every month from the Central Pool keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of other deficit and other relevant factors

Special allocation of Foodgrains for District Palamau, Bihar

786 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any special allocation of foodgrains is being made for the District Palamau in Bihar to meet the food situation there in addition to the food allocation made by the State Government ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotment from the Central Pool are made to the different States keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Centarl Pool and the needs of the deficit States. Internal distribution of the foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Government and no direct allotment to the districts is made by the Central Governments.

The Government of Bihar has intimated that in February, 1974, an additional allotment of 200 tonnes of wheat and 500 tonnes of milo has been made to Palamau District.

Inter State Road Bridge over the Rivers to connect Palamau District with Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

787. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar Governments to make road bridge over the river which will connect the Palamau District with Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In pursuance of a request received from the Bihar Government, the Government of India have approved a loan to Rs. 10 lakhs during the 4th Plan for the construction of a bridge over the river Kanhar at Ramanujganj on Rohala-Ramanujganj-Ambikapur Road under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance. Kanhar river forms the boundary between the Palamau District of Bihar and M.P. In addition the Madhya Pradesh Govt. have also sent a proposal for loan assistance under the 5th Five Year Plan for the construction of a bridge over Kanhar on Rajpur-Kusmi-Mahuadaner Road under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State of Economic Importance. It is not possible to indicate the final position about this project as the 5th Plan is still in the preparatory stage.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए शिक्षा में परिवर्तन

788. श्री जनसाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली के कारण बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है और क्या इस समस्या से निपटने के लिये शिक्षा-प्रणाली में कोई क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ,

(ख) क्या रोजगार प्रधान शिक्षा को प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है ,

(ग) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने रोजगार प्रधान शिक्षा सबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार जापान और रूस की शिक्षा प्रणालियों का विश्लेषण कर रही है ताकि उन्हें भविष्य में भारत में क्रियान्वित किया जा सके ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) से (घ) यद्यपि नौकरी ढूंढने वालों के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकरण कराने की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, तथापि इस वृद्धि का कारण शिक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति को नहीं ठहराया जा सकता ।

तथापि, शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय नीति (1968) में बताई गई शर्तों पर वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न सरकार के ध्यान में लाया रहा है । कार्य अनुभव नई शिक्षा पद्धतियों आदि को शुरू करने, स्तर में सुधार करने, 10+2+3 की नई शिक्षा पद्धति को अपनाने तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर व्यावसायीकरण करने के कार्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं । चुने गए उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यान्वयन के लिये व्यवसायीकरण की एक योजना तैयार की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत देश भर में लगभग 1000 स्कूल चुने जाएंगे ।

राज्य सरकारों ने रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है। तथापि, ऐसा पता चलता है कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान तथा केरल जैसी कुछ राज्य सरकारों में व्यापार में व्यवसायिक शिक्षा देकर तथा कार्य अनुभव में प्रयोग करा के उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण किया गया है।

जापान तथा रूस की शिक्षा पद्धतियों को इस देश में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। भारत जैसे बड़ी आबादी वाले कृषि प्रधान देश की अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ही शिक्षा पद्धति अपनानी होगी। तथापि, नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रम बनाने में अन्य देशों के अनुभवों पर उपलब्ध सूचना को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

विधि विषय में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम रखना

789 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जहां विधि विषय में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है और इसकी परीक्षा का माध्यम भी हिन्दी है ;

(ख) क्या विधि विषय का कोई छात्र वाक स्वातन्त्र्य की दृष्टि से हिन्दी के माध्यम से विधि विषय की परीक्षा दे सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है और इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव). (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

वर्ष 1974-75 में दिल्ली में चलने वाली दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की संख्या

790. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रणबहादुर सिंह .

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास चलने वाली बसों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या जैसी कि आशा थी नवम्बर 1973 से 300 नई बसें और चला दी गई है;

(ग) दिल्ली की परिवहन व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिये 1974-75 में कितनी नई बसें और चलाई जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली में दफ्तर जाने वाले लोगों के लिये कुछ मिनी बसें चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम औसत रूप से प्रतिदिन 1272 बसें चलाता है जिसमें उसके द्वारा ली गई 212 निजी बसें शामिल है।

(ख) निगम ने 1972-73 के दौरान 425 नई बसों के लिये निर्माताओं और ढांचा बनाने वालों को आर्डर दिये। उनसे 225 बसें प्राप्त हो चुकी है, जिनमें वे 63 बसें भी शामिल हैं जोकि 1 नवम्बर, 1973 से 16 फरवरी, 1974 तक सुपुर्द की गईं। निर्माता ढांचा बनाने वाली फर्म द्वारा सूचित सुपुर्दगी कार्यक्रम के अनुसार और 160 बसें 31 मार्च, 1974 तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी। शेष 40 चेसिसों के ढांचे अप्रैल, 1974 में बन जायेंगे। इस प्रकार सभी 425 बसों की मार्च के अन्त तक बेड़े में आजाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) 590 नई बसों के 1974-75 के दौरान बेड़े में लगाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिनमें 90 डबल डेकर बसें शामिल हैं।

(घ) जी हां, निगम ने पहले ही प्राइवेट मिनी बसें चालू कर दी है। राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकारी, दिल्ली ने निगम को 35 नियमित मिनी बस परमिट दिये है और आशा है कि मार्च, 1974 तक सभी 35 मिनी बसें अपने-अपने रूटों पर चल पड़ेंगी।

Effect of Kharif Procurement on Food Situation

791 SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) whether food situation continues to be unsatisfactory in most parts of the country despite reports of a bumper Kharif crop in 1973-74 ;

(b) whether Kharif procurement derive has failed to gather the expected monentum in most States; and

(c) if so, reasons for (a) and (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The general food situation in the country still continues to be difficult.

In the current marketing season, procurement of paddy rice has so far been satisfactory, though in some of the States the progress is not adequate. Procurement of coarse grains is lagging behind the target. The main reasons for the shortage are: (i) Production of coarse grains has been affected in some of the States due to late and excessive rains; (ii) Market prices have been ruling high due to low market arrivals particularly of coarse grains; and (iii) due to short-fall in the output of foodgrains in the two preceding years, there has been a noticeable tendency for hoarding foodgrains at all levels including the producers' as well as consumers'.

Samples of Adulterated Fertiliser Presented to Union Minister of Agriculture

792. SHRI D. D DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether samples of the adulterated fertiliers were placed before him in New Delhi on 27th December, 1973 by Agro-Industries Corporation, Punjab;

(b) if so, whether these samples contained coal, sand, earth etc.;

(c) whether the fertilisers had been adulterated after its import and shipment at Bhavnagar Port; and

(d) if so, whether any probe has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). No Samples of Fertiliser were so placed by Agro-Industries Corporation, Punjab on 27-12-1973. However, they sent a telegram on 14-12-73 to the Union Ministry of Agriculture complaining about short weight and presence of foreign material in some bags of fertiliser received from ports. This was followed by a Note from the Corporation forwarded by the Agriculture Minister of Punjab on 15-12-1973, to Minister of State for Agriculture, Govt. of India. An official of the Ministry was instructed on 16-12-73 to proceed to the site for investigation. Enquiries have shown that during the course of despatch of the fertiliser concerned from Bhavnagar Port by the Food Corporation of India, some sound sweepings were also despatched, which is permissible. But in some of the bags of sound sweeping, quantities of impurities got mixed. The Food Corporation of India, have been asked to ensure that such incidents are not repeated and greater care is taken while despatching fertiliser, particularly sound fertiliser sweepings from the ports.

Loans from Nationalised Banks for Expansion of Cow Dung Gas Plants in States

793. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has urged the nationalised banks to liberalise their terms for loan to facilitate the expansion of cow dung gas plants in various States; and

(b) how many *gobar* gas plants have been established so far in various States, particularly in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Ministry has urged the nationalised banks to give loans liberally to the farmers for setting up of *gobar* gas plants in various States. The question of liberalisation of the terms of such loans has been taken up as yet, with the Nationalised Banks.

(b) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission are reported to have set up 6,250 *gobar* gas plants in different States up to August 1973. Out of this, 2816 *gobar* gas plants have been set up in Gujarat State.

Effect of Fertiliser Crisis on Food Production

794. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertiliser crisis is going to hit food output in the country during the year 1974-75 ;

(b) whether fertilisers suppliers of West Europe, U S A. and Japan have expressed their inability to meet their commitments; and

(c) steps proposed by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICLTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) There is expected to be some shortage of fertilisers during the year 1974-75 and as a result the production of foodgrains in the country is likely to be less than what it would have been if adequate supplies of fertilisers were available in the country.

(b) Due to the oil crisis and the acute shortage of feedstock, suppliers from West Europe, U.S.A. and Japan have asked for increase in prices and revised shipment schedules.

(c) In order to increase the availability of fertilisers in the country, Government are taking a number of steps. These include :

(i) Efforts to maximise imports by expeditmg shipping of contracted quantities of fertilisers and by concluding fresh contracts.

(ii) efforts to maximise production from indigenous manufacturing units.

(iii) rationalisation of the fertiliser distribution system.

(iv) steps to ensure optimum utilisation of the available fertilisers so that the impact of the shortage of fertilisers on agricultural production is minimised.

Kharif procurement by F.C.I.

795. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kharif procurement of grains by the Food Corporation of India is very satisfactory;

(b) what is the State-wise position of procurement of coarse grains so far made by the Food Corporation; and

(c) to what extent this falls short of the procurement targets fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement showing State-wise targets and procurement of rice and other Kharif Cereals, by Food Corporation of India and other procuring agencies is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6227/74]. Since the procurement is continuing, it is premature at this stage to indicate the extent of the likely shortfall.

Uniform system of Education

79. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether States are still undecided on uniform system of education;

(b) which are the States that have accepted and adopted the system and those which have not accepted; and

(c) by what time the uniform system will be evolved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Board of Education on which all State Education Ministers are represented has adopted an unanimous resolution recommending that the new pattern of school education should be introduced throughout the country during the 5th plan period. The pattern has already been introduced by Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. Bihar has agreed to introduce a 10-year pattern West Bengal has introduced a revised pattern of secondary education terminating in Class X and is considering the introduction of the 2 years course at the Higher Secondary Stage. Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have accepted the new pattern in principle. Nagaland is expected to follow the pattern of Assam. The other State Governments are considering the matter. The Delhi Administration propose to introduce the new pattern from May, 1975 when it will also become applicable to schools of Union Territories affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. Schools in the other Union Territories will adopt the changes made by the respective State Boards to which they are affiliated.

The introduction of the new pattern has to be gradual and should be preceded by proper preparation of courses, textbooks etc. The various aspects in this regard were considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in June, 1973, as enumerated in pages 46—48 of the printed Report of the proceedings available in the Lok Sabha Library.

It is hoped that most of the State/Union Territories would be in a position to adopt the new pattern in the 5th Five Year Plan period.

Adulteration in Foodgrains in Delhi

797. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the adulteration in foodgrains in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb anti-social activities in the capital.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Detailed report is awaited.

मोटे अनाजों के लिए बहु-राज्यीय क्षेत्र प्रणाली बनाना

798. **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मोटे अनाजों के लिये एकल राज्यीय क्षेत्र प्रणाली को समाप्त कर बहु-राज्यीय क्षेत्र प्रणाली बनाने का कोई निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रणाली को पहल देने हेतु किस-किस राज्य ने सहयोग देने की पेशकश की है , और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Appointment of Committee on running of Double-Decker Buses in Delhi

799. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no safe routes for running the double-decker buses in Delhi and as a result a number of accidents are occurring;

(b) if so, whether Government have appointed any committee to suggest some ways regarding running these double-deckers on certain routes; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Except the low archtype bridges near New Delhi Railway Station, Minto Road and Tilak Bridge and some other congested areas, where double decker buses cannot either be operated or may cause traffic hold-ups, the other routes are considered to be safe for their plying. However, as a measure of caution, these buses are being operated only on the routes proposed by Delhi Transport Corporation and agreed to by Director of Transport, Delhi Administration, Superintendent of Police (Traffic), Delhi and Senior Scientist (Traffic) of Central Road Resarch Institute, New Delhi.

Policy Regarding inter-State Purchase of Coarse Grain

800. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has agreed to let individual State Government make direct purchases of coarse grains from other States; and

(b) if so, the policy of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Central Government has agreed to let individual State Governments to make direct purchases of coarse-grains from other States. This was done to improve the availability of coarse-grains in deficit States. The policy of the Central Government is to allow the sponsored agents of the State Governments to make purchase and move coarse-grains from other States. State Governments have been advised accordingly.

12 hours.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY TO CANCEL TRAINS DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The serious situation arising out of the reported decision of Southern Railway to cancel the trains due to shortage of coal".

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Mr. Speaker Sir.

There was no cancellation of trains due to shortage of coal recently as appeared in a news item on 20-2-1974 purporting to report the decision of the Southern Railway to this effect. The trains mentioned in the Press reports have been running normally according to schedule.

The Railways have been running, however, with low coal stocks, as stated by me in the House on 15-11-1973. I had mentioned in November that the Railways had been experiencing shrinking coal supplies in the preceding months and as a result the coal stocks of the Railways were low. I had mentioned also that in order to make available to the industries their essential requirements of steam coal, the Railways had to reduce their own coal consumption, and in order to do this in a planned manner the Railways had decided in November 1973 to curtail departmental and shunting services and also temporary suspension of some short-distance and less

intensively utilised passenger trains, with instructions to ensure that interests, such as the daily commuters, Court passengers, students, industrial workers, were not affected. The goods train operation vital to the economic life, was also unaffected. Apart from this planned curtailment of services in November '73 there has been no further cancellation of trains on the Southern Railway due to shortage of coal.

It has not been possible, however, to build up coal stocks, as intended in a planned manner, because from November 1973 onwards there has been a spate of staff agitations on the Railways followed by the Locomen strike, in December, 1973, which severely affected the loading of coal, particularly in the Bengal and Bihar fields. Before the Railways could recover from the events of December, there was a 'go slow' agitation of Assistant Station Masters in the middle of January on the South Eastern Railway followed by the Carriage and Wagon Staff agitation on almost all the major Railways, and mass absenteeism of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters on the South Eastern Railway, which seriously affected coal loading, both on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways. Given normal conditions of working, it will be possible to build up coal stocks and to restore the services which were curtailed in November 1973 with the specific objective of building up loco coal stocks and assisting the industries with their essential requirements of steam coal.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the normal number of trains in the Southern Railway have been cancelled; if so, the number of such trains that have been cancelled in November, 1973.

Also I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time he will take to restore those temporarily cancelled trains to put an end to the sufferings caused to the travelling public.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The number of trains run in the Southern Railway is 164 as against the normal running of trains which is 433. As I have already stated, we are hopeful of building up the stocks of coal. As soon as the stocks are built up, we shall be able to restore the services which have been cancelled so far.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अभी तक यह स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ है कि देश में कोयले की कमी है या रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है या दोनों की कमी है। यह एक बार स्पष्ट हो जाय तो इस सदन को कुछ फैसला करने में आसानी होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि जब कोयले की खानें प्राइवेट हाथों में थी तो वे वैगन लेने के लिए रेलवे के अफसरों को रिश्वत दिया करते थे जिससे उन्हें वैगन समय पर मिल जाते थे। जब से कोयले की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है तब से रिश्वत बन्द हो गई है और वैगन जाते हैं उन्हें सिक कर के यार्ड में डाल दिया जाता है, कोयला उठाने के लिए नहीं भेजा जाता ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि रेलें अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए भी सड़क परिवहन से कोयला लाने का प्रबन्ध कर रही हैं ? यदि हां तो कितनी मात्रा में ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयले की कमी नहीं है और न वैगन की कमी है। बदकिस्मती से नवम्बर से पहले कुछ पिट हैड्स पर जो स्टाक वगैरह जमा था वह लोको में जो कोल हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं उस के लिए मुफीद नहीं था। बाकी कोयला वहां पर मौजूद था। नवम्बर के बाद जब स्थिति ठीक हुई कोयले की माइन्स में तो जैसा मैंने अभी अपने ब्यान में पढ़ा लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की एजीटेशन, स्टेशन मास्टर्स, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स और कैरेज एंड वैगन स्टाफ की एजीटेशन की वजह से रेल के मूवमेंट में कुछ रुकावट हुई। यह नहीं है कि वैगन्स नहीं हैं। वैगन्स भी हैं और कोयला भी मौजूद पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन इन एजीटेशंस की वजह से कुछ रुकावट पड़ी है कोयला लाने में। क्योंकि गो स्लो वर्क भी करी करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह है कि एक प्वाइंट पर हजारों गाड़ियां जमा हो जाती हैं। माल लदा हुआ होता है लेकिन वक्त पर वह पहुंच नहीं सकता है। कोयले की

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी]

मूवमेंट पिट हैड्स से कन्ज्यूमिंग सेंटर्स तक एक पूरी साइकिल चलती है, अगर यह रिद्म टूट जाय, साइकिल टूट जाय तो उसमे रुकावट पड़ती है जिससे तमाम लोग दिक्कत महसूस करते हैं।

वाजपेयी जी को तो इससे खुश होना चाहिए कि कोयले की खान हम ने ली है तब से वहा पर रिश्वत बन्द हो गयी है। यह तो खुशी की बात है।

खानों में जो वैगन जाते हैं जितना भी कोयला वहां पर अवेलेबल है रेलवे में इतनी ताकत आजकल है कि वह सब का सब वैगन लोड कर सकते हैं जायज मुकाम तक पहुंचा सकते है।

यह बात गलत है कि सड़क से रेलवे की कोयले की जरूरियात पूरी की जाती है।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा गया है इसमे कोयले की मात्रा मे कमी क्यो है इसके कई उदाहरण दिए हैं। लेकिन इसमें रेलवे की जो खुद की अदक्षता और अक्षमता है उसके बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जब श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने 11 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पेश किया था जिसमें एक यह था कि रेलवे मे जो ईंधन की फिजूलखर्ची होती है उसको रोका जाय, तो उसको रोकने के ऊपर कहा तक अमल हुआ और उसमें कहा तक सफलता हुई ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि 1972 की रेलवे कन्वेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कोयला उठाने के लिए जो वैगन्स गए थे वह 19 हजार थे, जिन वैगन्स में कोयला भरा गया वह 12 हजार थे और जो वैगन पहुंचे वह 7 हजार थे। यह बात मेरी समझ में नही आती। श्री वाजपेयी ने जैसे कहा कि उनको किसी जगह पर रख दिया जाता है वैसे तो नहीं हुआ ? लेकिन यदि प्रत्यक्ष मे 19 हजार वैगन गये तो 12 हजार वैगनों मे ही कोयला क्यों भरा गया ? 7 हजार वैगनों का क्या हुआ? फिर 12 हजार वैगनों में से 7,000 वैगन ही अपने डैस्टिनेशन पर पहुंचे, 5,000 वैगनों का पता नहीं। यह कन्वेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेलवे खुद अपना जो माल ढोती है उसके बारे में कंवेंशन कमेटी ने कहा है कि लगभग 10 करोड़ की चोरी होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रेलवे की अक्षमता है वह कितनी दूर हुई है ? श्री नन्दा ने जिस कार्यक्रम पर अमल करने की कोशिश की थी उसमें ईंधन की फिजूलखर्ची का उल्लेख किया गया था। आपने कहा कि आप ने डिपार्टमेंटल शंटिंग बन्द कर दी है। लेकिन आवश्यक शंटिंग तो आपको करनी ही होगी, वर्ना जो गाड़ियां बनती है, वह कैसे बनेगी। शंटिंग में कमी होने से मूवमेंट में गड़बड़ी होगी। इसके बारे में भी मैं जानना चाहता हू।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : जहां तक कोयला बचाने का ताल्लुक है, रेलवे अपना स्टाक बना सकती है दस-पन्द्रह रोज के लिए। लेकिन उससे यह होगा कि जो इंडस्ट्री स्टीम कोयला इस्तेमाल करती हैं उनको काफी दिक्कत महसूस होगी। इसके लिए हम ने अपना स्टाक ले रक्खा है। वह ऊंचा नही है। लेकिन महज इसलिए कि इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान न पहुंचे, कोल इंडस्ट्री को मिलता रहे, हम अपना स्टाक बढ़ा नही रहे हैं।

जहा तक रेलो के कैंसेल करने का ताल्लुक है, चाहे वह शंटिंग हो या जो रेलवे की अपनी जरूरत के लिए हैं, जैसे वैलेस्ट जाता है, सीमेंट और बाकी सामान जाता है रेलवे की अपनी जरूरत के लिए, वह ट्रेनें हमने कम कर दी है ताकि रेलवे अपना स्टाक बिल्ड अप कर सके। अभी तक जो कोयला पहुंच नही पाता है उसके मुताल्लिक ख्याल है कि खानो और रेलवे के दर्म्यान जो रेलवे का रास्ता कायम है अगर उसमें शंटिंग फेसिलिटीज पूरी हो जाएंगी तो यह कमी पूरी हो जायेगी।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने जो पूछा था उसका जवाब नही आया।

It is actually due to the inefficiency of the railways. The wagons had actually gone but they were not properly loaded and they did not reach their destination properly.

रेलवे कंवेंशन कमेटी ने दफ्तरो में चोरी होती है उस के बारे में भी कहा था।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी खास वाक्य का जिक्र कर रहे है तो उसकी इत्तला मिलने पर हम उस की तहकीकात करेंगे ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी . मैं रेलवे कंवेंशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से बतला रहा हूं ।

I have quoted from the report of the Railway Convention Committee.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : मै इसके लिए वक्त चाहूंगा । मुझे रेलवे कंवेशन कमेटी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ना होगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी जो नन्दा जी का ।। सूत्री कार्यक्रम था उसका क्या हुआ ?

He is the Railway Minister and he should know it.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी . हम वक्त फुजूलखर्ची या चोरी का सवाल पैदा ही नही होता क्योकि एक एक कोयले का दाना हमारे लिए इतना कीमती है कि हम उसकी मुकम्मल हिफाजत करते हैं । लेकिन जहा तक रेलवे कंवेंशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, उस पर क्या अमल हुआ है यह हमे देखना पडेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हमारी रेलवे कवेशन कमेटी जिसको पार्लियामेट बनाती है और जिसके मेम्बरो को आप तय करते है, अगर उसकी रिपोर्ट को मंत्री महोदय पढ़ते नही है तो फिर कमेटी की जरूरत क्या है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी पढ़ा है, लेकिन उसका पूरी तरह ध्यान नहीं है ।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): This is with regard to the Southern Railway. The hon. Minister is making very contradictory statements. So, I want to ask some clarifications.....

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am sorry, your name is not in the list Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

Re. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैंने ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है महाराष्ट्र की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे मे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज प्रेजिडेंटस ऐड्रेस पर बहस शुरू हो रही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केन्द्र से पर्याप्त अनाज नही मिला । बम्बई मे लोग गोली से मर रहे है । राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो बहस होगी वह एक आम बहस होगी । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप खाद्य मंत्री से कहें कि वह एक वक्तव्य दे कि वहा कितना अनाज भेजा जा रहा है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The hon. Minister should make a statement. They are not getting food from the centre

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This is a Central subject because the agitators have been asking for Central food assistance. That is why the problem is complicated.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Everybody is agitated about this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बम्बई के नागरिक महीने मे 12 किलो गेहू मांग रहे हैं । वहा 7 रु० किलो चावल बिक रहा है । बम्बई को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र के ऊपर है । आप यह कह सकते है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस के समय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझको भी कुछ कहने का मौका देंगे या नही ? पहले मेम्बर स्पीकर की इजाजत लिया करते थे अब मैं आप से ले रहा हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये । मैंने आप को सूचना दी ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मुझे सुन लेंगे तो आप की फिक्र दूर हो जायेगी ।

I am just following the old practice that during the discussion on the President's Address and the General Budget, adjournment motions are not allowed.

[Mr Speaker]

So far as this matter is concerned, I will send it to the Minister for a statement

SHRI S M BANERJEE It is not the *general practice* This is a serious matter.

MR SPEAKER It is an old practice The principle involved is that when you have a chance to have a discussion and vote on amendments/cut motions, the other matters are not allowed

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप ने ठीक कहा, मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट दें। उस स्टेटमेंट में वह इस बात को साफ करें कि बम्बई के नागरिकों को महीने में 12 किलो गेहूं देने में क्या मुश्किल है। वहां पर राशन है। खुले बाजार में गेहूं नहीं मिल रहा है। सारे देश पर प्रकाश पड़ना चाहिए। बम्बई जिस्मे सारे में हो चुक रहा है।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I would only make a request

MR SPEAKER No more please

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I will be satisfied with a statement But let that statement come early today Today lakhs of people are going to demonstrate in Bombay A statement today will have a pacifying influence

MR SPEAKER Papers to be laid on the Table

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) क्या आप का यह निर्णय है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जब तक चर्चा पूरी नहीं होती तब तक आप किसी भी अविलम्बनीय जनता महत्व के सवाल को उठाने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे?

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) I have given notice of a call attention on this You can decide on it

अध्यक्ष महोदय काल अटेंशन नोटिस आयेगी तब इजाजत दी जा सकती है।

श्री मधु लिमये हम लोग सरकार का सेंसर करना चाहते हैं। यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव के बिना कैसे होगा? विशिष्ट प्रश्नों पर सरकार का कैसे सेंसर करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रेजिडेंटस एड्रेस पर आपके भाषण आयेंगे, फिर बजट पर कट मोशनस आयेंगे। उस वक्त आप समर कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये बम्बई में लोग गोली से मर रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER We cannot depart from the practice

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Do not set a precedent You may not allow it But let it not be made a precedent

MR SPEAKER This is the practice we have been following in the past

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE If you so desire you may not allow it But let it not be made a precedent

श्री मधु लिमये आप को प्रैक्टिस को भी बदलना चाहिए। अब लोग गोली से मरने लगते हैं तो उसका क्या इलाज है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय हम प्रेजिडेंटस एड्रेस पर आज बहस कर रहे हैं। आप डिस्कशन कैसे कर सकते हैं — प्रेजिडेंटस एड्रेस पर भी हो और इस पर भी हो?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Voting on the Motion on the President's Address would take place after five days We want certain things to be voted immediately

MR SPEAKER I am not going to start a new procedure nor am I going to depart from the practice which we have been following since years

SHRI S M BANERJEE Let the Minister make a statement

MR SPEAKER Shri Chavan to lay a paper on the Table

12.20 *Hrs.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey, 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Economic Survey, 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6196/74].

Orissa River Pollution Prevention (Amendment) Act

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Orissa River Pollution Prevention (Amendment) Act, 1974 (President's Act No. 1 of 1974) (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6197/74]

Annual Report of Development Council for Sugar Industry, 1972-73 Annual Report of Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, 1972-73 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6198/74.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6199/74]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1974.

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6200/74]

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Demonstrations are taking place in Bombay. Our people are dying in the streets of Bombay. Why should not the Government come out with a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have a chance to discuss this today.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: We want a statement from Government. People have been agitating there.

SHRI K. S. CHAVADA (Patan): Regarding item 3, the usual practice is to lay the Economic Survey on the Table much earlier. What is the reason for the delay this time?

MR. SPEAKER: This is for 1973-74.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Why is this delay? Why has it taken so long for the Economic Survey to be laid on the Table?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): He has laid it and gone away.

Tariff Commission's Report, 1973 re. Sugar Industry and Government Resolution thereon

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(1)(i) Report (1973) of the Tariff Commission on the Cost Structure of and Fair Price payable to the Sugar Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No 159/73-S Py dated the 22nd February, 1974 notifying Government's decisions on the above Report

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons as to why the documents mentioned above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub section (2) of section 16 of the said Act [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6214/74]

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES 1973 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 1371 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1973, under sub section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act 1962 [*Placed in Library See* No LT 62 1/74]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 —

(i) The Fertiliser (Control) (Third Amendment) Order 1973 published in Notification No S O 802 (F) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1973

(ii) The Northern Rice Zone (Movement Control) second Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No G S R 8(F) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1974 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6202/74]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AND MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, ETC

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939

(a) The Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Rules, 1973 published in Notification No S O 2811 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973

(b) The Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No S O 3550 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December 1973

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (a) above [*Placed in Library See* No LT 6203/74]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 —

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Apprenticeship to Sea Service) Amendment Rules 1973 published in Notification No G S R 1418 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December 1973

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No G S R 13 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1974 [*Placed in Library See* No LT 6204/74]

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6205/74]

(4) (i) A copy of Orissa Notification No. S.R.O. 1009/73 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 28th November, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Tourist Vehicles Rules, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa, together with an explanatory note.

(ii) A statement showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Notification and (ii) for not laying Hindi version thereof. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6206/74]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTES; THE NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions). —

(i) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta for the year 1972-73

(ii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1972-73.

(iii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1972-73 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6207]74/.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1972-73. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6208/74]

(3) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6209/74].

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6210/74]

(5) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 543(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6211/74].

(6) A copy of the Victoria Memorial (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 46 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974, issued under section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6212/74]

(7) (i) A copy of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. F. 5/15/72-Education (ii) in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st December, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973.

(ii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Rules.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6213/74].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) श्री डी० पी० यादव का जो आइटेम है उसमें आप अन्तिम लाइन को देखिये

"उपर्युक्त नियमों के अंग्रेजी संस्करण के साथ उनका हिन्दी संस्करण सभा पटल पर न रखने के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण।"

आप विवरण देख लीजिये। यह विवरण संतोषजनक नहीं है। हमारा हिन्दी का काम अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ क्यों नहीं हो सकता? अगर श्री यादव भी इसको नहीं करा सकते तो उन्हें शिक्षा मंत्रालय से हट जाना चाहिये।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : काम हो गया है रख दिया जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अभी तक क्यों नहीं कर लिया था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह वह कहते कि नहीं रखेंगे तो झगड़ा होता। यह तो यह कहते ही नहीं हैं।

अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कह सकते ही नहीं हैं। उन्हें हिन्दी अंग्रेजी साथ साथ रखना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे से तो पहले आना शुरू हो जाएगा।

अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कारणों को पढ़िये। देर क्यों लगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कारण भी देख लूंगा और इनको डायरेक्शन भी दे दूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अंग्रेजी के बारे में कभी ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हिन्दी के बारे में क्यों होता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे क्या पता था कि आपको आ जाना है।

12.22 hrs.

ESSO (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of Esso Eastern Inc. in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by Esso Eastern Inc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of Esso Eastern Inc. in relation to its undertaking in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by Esso Eastern Inc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

There is the name of only one Member to oppose it. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस विधेयक के केवल एक अंश का मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूं। एक अर्से से मैं पैट्रोलियम मंत्री को लिख रहा हूं। जब से इनकी एसो के साथ बातचीत शुरू हुई 74 परसेंट इंटेरेस्ट लेने के बारे में एसो कम्पनी ने गुप्त ढंग से उसकी जो जायदाद बम्बई में है उसके जो पैट्रोल पम्प हैं उनको बेचने का काम चालू किया है। तीन मामले मैंने पैट्रोलियम मंत्री के सामने रखे थे। उसके पैट्रोल पम्प ग्रांट रोड, नेपियन सी रोड और डिलाइट रोड पर हैं। एक-एक पम्प को बीस-बीस लाख रुपये में बेचने का काम इसने शुरू किया है। एक पैट्रोल पम्प तो यह बेच भी चुकी है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने पत्र में मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया था:

"As you will have observed from the newspaper reports, we have already reached an agreement in principle with Esso to acquire 74 per cent equity in their operations and they have assured us that they would not make any disinvestment".

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस आश्वासन के बावजूद एक पेट्रोल पम्प बेचने का काम उसने पूरा कर लिया है और दो पेट्रोल पम्प ये लोग बेचने वाले है। मै जानना चाहता हू कि इसके बारे मे सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? इसकी जानकारी पहले सदन को मिलनी चाहिये। वर्ना एक कम्पनी के बारे मे जो बम्बई की कम्पनी थी हम लोगो के साथ धोखाधडी हुई है और हम लोगो को बीच मे पडना पडा था और यहां भी वैसा ही हो सकता है। विदेशी कम्पनिया अक्सर ये सारे काम करती हैं। मैं माग करता हू कि विधेयक को पेश करने की स्वीकृति देने के पहले इन बातो का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये।

श्री शाहनवाज खां जिस दिन से यह एग्रीमेंट अमल मे आएगा उस दिन के बाद इसका कुछ करने की इजाजत नही होगी। जब तक यह अमल मे नही आता है और उसके पहले वह क्या करती है इसके बारे मे हम कुछ नही कर सकते है।

श्री मधु लिमये एक अर्से से इनकी बातचीत चल रही है। बरुआ साहब का पत्र मैंने आपको पढ कर सुनाया है। उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि डिसइनवेस्ट करने की इजाजत इनको नही मिलेगी। क्या यह सही नही है कि एक पेट्रोल पम्प वह बेच चुकी है और दो बेचने जा रही है? कम से कम जो बेचने जा रही है उस मामले को तो आप स्थगित करवाइये। ये कभी तैयार नही रहते है। इतना महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर कहा है?

MR. SPEAKER. You may take up these matters at the time the Bill on nationalisation is taken up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). On the assets and value of these foreign oil companies as far as India is concerned, he has given a very clear picture. Now they are going to give them *salaam* –(*Interruptions*) The Minister can give us some information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised a pertinent question, and the Minister should answer that question

They are selling this firm.

MR SPEAKER: All this can be raised at the time of consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये आज ही इसका स्पष्टीकरण आना चाहिये। एक घटे के बाद स्पष्टीकरण दे तो उसके बाद इसका पेश करने की इनको इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये। हम चाहते है कि यह बिल पास हो जाए लेकिन यह तरीका नही है।

MR SPEAKER I will now put this motion before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये आपका निर्णय क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय हर बात पर क्या निर्णय दू और कितने निर्णय दू?

श्री मधु लिमये पार्लियामेंट का मखौल बना दिया है इन लोगो ने।

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of Esso Eastern Inc., in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by Esso Eastern Inc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN. Sir, I introduce the Bill

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, a very serious development has taken place in an Assembly constituency in Bengal (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not mention matters which I have not allowed He should not mention it without getting my permission. Today I have allowed only one submission under rule 377.

"Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

If there is anything worng with the election, they can go to the Election Commissioner. On the other hand, if it is a question of law and order, it is a State subject and it cannot be raised here. Members cannot fight the elections in this House. If they want to refer to any point, they will get an opportunity today during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President.

Today I have allowed only Shri Madhu Limaye to speak under rule 377. I am not permitting anybody else to raise any point now They cannot raise any point of order because there is nothing before the House

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका ध्यान एक प्रेस रिपोर्ट की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। यह बात नहीं है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन के ध्यान में यह बात नहीं लाई गई है। चीफ इलेक्ट्रल आफिसर ने कहा है कि गाईघाटा चुनाव-क्षेत्र के रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने पांच पोलिंग बूथों पर मतगणना रोक दी है। गणना तब तक नहीं होगी जब तक चुनाव आयोग से निर्देश नहीं मिलेगा .....

MR SPEAKER. You have quoted the electoral officer's report. I can send that to the Law Minister. You can get factual information as may be ascertained from the electoral officer's office. So far as the other matters are concerned, they cannot be our subject.

I am not permitting any one on this issue. This House cannot decide which election is good or which election is bad It is for the Election Commissioner to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): As a protest, we walk out.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and some other members then left the House

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you, in one of the elections where I was concerned some people lifted the ballot boxes and ran away. I followed the procedure of going to the Election Commissioner. I did not go to Parliament or the Legislative Assembly. There are procedures laid down for it. It was in 1962 that it happened. They ran away with the ballot boxes. They were later on dealt with. But I followed the procedure.

Shri Madhu Limaye.

12.40 Hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

LEVY IMPOSED BY INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL ON COTTON YARN, ETC.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कर सम्बन्धी मामला है और मुझे इस बात पर अफसोस है कि सूचना मंत्री और व्यापार मंत्री या तो संविधान की जानकारी नहीं रखते है या जानबूझ कर संविधान की धाराओं का उल्लंघन होने दे रहे है। संविधान की 265 धारा में साफ शब्दों में लिखा है कि—

"No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law"

बिना कानून पास किए कोई भी व्यक्ति या संस्था लोगों से टैक्स वसूल नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन आपका ध्यान मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस से बिल्कुल साफ होगा कि संविधान की इस धारा का उल्लंघन सरकार करती जा रही है।

टेलीफोन विभाग का जहां तक सवाल है जो सूचना मंत्रालय के मातहत आता है उसमें टेलीफोन के लिए जो नई अर्जियां दी जाती है उनके ऊपर दस रुपये की लेवी लगा रखी है। इसके लिए कोई कानून नहीं बना है और मेरी राय में संविधान की 265 धारा का यह स्पष्ट उल्लंघन है। बिना कानून बनाए न सरकार कोई टैक्स लगा सकती है न लगाने की अनुमति दे सकती है। तो टेलीफोन विभाग के द्वारा 265 धारा का जो उल्लंघन किया गया है उसके बारे में खुलासा आना चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय ने अगर पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों के ऊपर आक्रमण किया है तो यह मामला पार्लियामेंट की या तो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी या प्रिविलेजेज कमेटी के सामने जाना चाहिए

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दूसरा मामला है इंडियन काटन टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन कौंसिल का इसके अन्दर जो सूत विदेशों में भेजा जाता है उसके ऊपर एक रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से लेवी लगायी हुई है। इसके लिए भी कोई कानून नहीं है। क्या हम लोग इस तरह का गैर-कानूनी काम करने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं?

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कुछ साल पहले इसके सम्बन्ध में जो अपनी राय व्यक्त की है उस में से एक जुमला मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उसमें लिखा है

"The Sub-Committee are surprised to learn that even when there is no sanction from the Government and Parliament, the Textile Commissioner gives his 'moral support' to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation for realising a premium amount on foreign cotton and a fee on Indian cotton consumption. The Sub-Committee are of the view that, however, desirable that objective, this compulsory levy has all the ingredients of a tax and hence, it should be levied only with the prior sanction of the Parliament and should be operated by an official agency."

इसके साथ साथ यह इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन का जनल है इसके सितम्बर के अंक में एक और लेवी की चर्चा की गई है। उसमें कहा गया है

"The Committee of the Federation at their meeting held on the 6th September, 1973 decided to request all mills to pay the Export Promotion Fund of the Federation, fees calculated at the rate of 0.4% of the turn-over based on balance-sheets which have ended on any day between 1st July, 1972 and 30th June, 1973, that is, balance sheets with year ending in September, 1972, December, 1972, March, 1973, June, 1973, etc.

The operation of ICMF's Export Promotion Fund had come to a grinding half due to the drying up of imports of foreign cotton consequent upon the imposition of import duty of 40%, followed by a steep rise in the prices quoted by Sudan."

इसके अलावा यह इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन लूमेज के ऊपर और स्पिंडलेज के ऊपर भी लेवी लगाता रहा है। क्या इस तरह आप निजी संस्थाओं को लेवी लगाने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं?..

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त वह मेम्बर्स आफ दि फेडरेशन के लिए है।

श्री मधु लिमये वह फीस लेवी के रूप में है। अगर उस फीस की रसीद नहीं मिलेगी तो इन लोगों का शिपिंग बिल एन्डोर्स नहीं किया जायगा। कौंसिल जब तक शिपिंग बिल एन्डार्स नहीं करती है तब तक सूत का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो सकता है। इसका मतलब है कि यह टैक्स है। तो क्या यह मामला पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी या प्रिविलेजज कमेटी में नहीं जाना चाहिए।

SHRI N. K. P. SHAVE (Betul) What are the ingredients of a tax?

श्री मधु लिमये कम्पल्सरिली जिसे देना पड़े जिस के न देने से नुकसान उस व्यक्ति या कम्पनी का होता हो। आप तो समझते ही हैं। कांट्रीब्यूशन और टैक्स में यह फर्क है कि कांट्रीब्यूशन दे या न दे यह तो उस व्यक्ति के हाथ में है। उसमें किसी भी व्यक्ति का नुकसान नहीं होता है। लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि शिपिंग बिल हम एन्डोर्स नहीं करेंगे जब तक यह पैसा नहीं देंगे तो यह टैक्स है। और यह क्या है?

तो इसके ऊपर फैसला सदन में नहीं हो सकता है। इसके ऊपर सदन की कमेटी को बैठना चाहिए और इसकी तह में जा कर इसका फैसला करना चाहिए।

और एक बात मैं रखना चाहता हूं। अब तक क्या होता था कि विदेशों से जो रूई मंगाई जाती थी उसके ऊपर ये लोग लेवी लगाते थे और एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल करते थे। ऐसा इनका कहना है। इसके भी कई घोटाले

है कई बार मैं उस के ऊपर बोल चुका हू कोई जवाब नही आया है। मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि दस साल तक लम्बे फाइबर वाली रूई मगाई जाती थी। किस लिए? निर्यात के लिए नही। कुल 20 लाख बेल लाग स्टपल फाइबर दुनिया मे पैदा होती है जिसमे अमेरिका जैसा धनी देश एक लाख बेल इस्तेमाल करता है। जापान दो लाख बेल इस्तेमाल करता है वह भी निर्यात के लिए। लेकिन यह गरीब देश चार लाख बेल मगवाता था और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो बडे लोग है उनके उपभोग के लिए महीन कपडा बनाने के वास्ते इस्तेमाल करता था। एक पैसे का उसमे एक्सपोर्ट नही होता था। इस बात का दामानी जी भी काट नही सकते। इस गरीब देश मे क्या चार लाख बेल अमीरो के लिए कपडा बनाने के लिए 100 करोड की विदेशी मद्रा खर्च करके मगवाना चाहिए था? इसके ऊपर ये लेवी लगा कर एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन का काम चलाते थे। अब वह कहते है कि यह बन्द हो गया है। बन्द हो तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन दूसरी तेरीज ये गाए जा रहे है। यह पूरा मामला आप अपने विवेक से या तो प्रिविलेजेज कमेटी मे भेजिए या पब्लिक एकाउटस कमेटी मे भेजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item.....

श्री मधु लिमये . इस पर आप क्या कर रहे है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मै देखूगा। आफ हैड आन्सर मै इस वक्त नही दे सकता।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय की ऐड फेयर एलेक्शन का क्या हुआ? इसके पहले उस पर कुछ होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो चुका जो होना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये नका भाषण होने के पहले इस पर कोई फैसला करना चाहिए। वरना अपने मित्रो के साथ विलम्ब से ही सही मुझे सदन त्याग करना ही पड़ेगा।

Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसे आप की एण्ड फेयर रहे अपने वाक आउट मे ऐसे ही वह भी रहे

12.45 Hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up discussion on the President's Address. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1974."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You have seen our gratefulness in the Central Hall on the 18th!

MR. SPEAKER . Don't be proud of that. There is nothing to be proud of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not ashamed.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not ashamed of it, then God help.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let them help others

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): God will not help Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing can help him. It is much better if he had kept quiet.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This House has conferred a great honour to the people of my constituency by permitting me to move this respectful Motion of

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

Thanks on the President's Address Sir, as I said, it is a great honour to the people of my constituency as I represent one of the rural constituencies of our country and at the same time a backward region Sir, I said that it is a respectful Motion of Thanks on the Address that the President delivered on the 18th of February 1974, because the Address mentions all aspects that we are facing today As a matter of fact it may be argued by some that the President's Address is nothing more than a ritual I do not agree Sir I feel it is a solemn occasion Further I feel, Sir, that the Address presented this year by the President is a document of reality I feel that the Address of the President is to be judged by his own candour, is to be judged by his own temperament The Address which has been presented has not left any matters which we are facing today

Not only has the President mentioned the problems but he has also given the guidelines and chalked out what we as the representatives of the people have to do I quote from the last para of the President's Address

> "The formidable challenges that the nation faces can be turned into an opportunity by a determined people I have no doubt that as the representatives of the people, you will give the right lead in a spirit of dedication and constructive cooperation and that the country will overcome the present difficulties and emerge stronger and more united to advance along the chosen path"

This is the duty that has been cast upon he elected representatives This is the duty that by our determined effort, by our sincere dedication by our constructive cooperation, we must take the country to the path of progress and to advance along the chosen path

As I said early, the President's Address is really a document of reality He has not even failed to mention the stark reality that we are facing to-day. I again quote from the President's Address :

> 'The rise in prices and the scarcity of food articles, particularly in deficit States, is of prime concern to the people and the Government The expectation that the good *kharif* harvest of 1973 would help to stabilise prices has not materialised"

So, as I said in the Address, the President has not minced matters He has not hesitated either to mention all sides He has only eulogised the achievements of the Government but even mentioned the denigration of the Government I again quote from the Address page 1 para 2

> Seldom has a country faced such gigantic problems in quick succession year after year as we have these last three years It has been a continuous testing of the nation's mettl The nation has survived these difficulties and has not allowed them to come in the way of its basic endeavours towards development This is no mean achievement and should not be ignored, even though positive aspects are apt to be overlooked in difficult times"

Having referred to the foresight and guidance given by the President in his Address, it is now our duty, the duty of the elected representatives of this august House, to come to a proper decision in a democratic manner, after having deliberations and discussions We should come up with a spirit of determination and dedication and with a spirit of constructive cooperation to face these challenges

Being on the threshold of the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan the nation seems to be grouping for answers to some of the fundamental questions that the recent developments in the country have brought up to the surface with greater clarity than before One of the most important things to-day that we have to consider is how adequately equipped are we

to face the challenges of the shortages and production shortfalls? Obviously, the question that I would like to put is this. How are we going to solve the problems of the challenges before the nation to-day. Is it by inciting violence and *bandhs*? I would ask of my friends who are inciting and taking a cue under the garb of shortages and production shortfalls, to give the answer as to how it will help them to overcome the challenges before the nation.

This is the thing that one has to consider in present circumstances. It is not enough to focuss on shortages of foodgrains and go on censuring the Government every now and then for it. Just a while ago, questions were raised that in certain parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal, in some constituencies, elections have been stopped by the Election Commissioner and it is surprising that the Government are being held responsible by the opposition for that. The action of the Election Commissioner show how democratic principles are being practised in the country. As rightly mentioned in the Address, one-fifth of our total population is going to the polls in the country and it has started already and will be ended by tomorrow. If there are any troubles over here and there for smooth conduct of elections, it is for the Election Commissioner to take the proper steps in such cases. And, as some hon. Members pointed out, the Election Commissioner has also taken immediate steps. In fact, it is the duty of the Election Commissioner to take immediate steps.

SHRI C H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Government have no responsibility?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: If he feels that the Election Commissioner has to be given guidance by Government, I would like to ask, how he will reconcile the suggestion, as in the Constitution, the Election Commissioner is a separate body; he is an autonomous body....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Parliament can give a directive to the Election Commissioner.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I cannot understand the reasoning of the hon. Member sitting in the Opposition. If Government give guidance to the Election Commissioner, they will say that the Election Commissioner is nothing but the handmaid of Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is, so.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: If the Election Commissioner is given a free hand, they will say that this Government is not doing anything...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does he have any doubts? There is a superannuated man as Election Commissioner.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am not yielding, Sir.

The major question that I had put before was this. Are we adequately equipped to face the challenges before the nation in regard to shortages and production shortfalls? We know that we are passing through very difficult times, not only during this year but for the last three years. As the President has rightly mentioned, it has been a testing time for the nation's mettle, and we have survived, and Governmen. have achieved success in the past years. But there are certain reasons why there is still agony, and the President has appreciated this understandable agony in the minds of the people.

Coming to the question of food and fuel, especially in regard to the food shortage, I have raised the question whether these shortages would be made up and whether the nation will be benefited by the incidence of violence and other things that we are seeing today. Actually, these agitations and resort to violence are creating difficulties in the way of just solution of the problems. That is why in the Address it has been mentioned that we can arrive at a proper solution of these problems only with a spirit

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

of service, a spirit of dedication and with patience after evolving a proper way and making a proper decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : For how long ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In regard to the shortages of foodgrains, what do we find today ? Just today during the Question Hour, Shri Shinde, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture rightly said 'Look at the food prices today in the world market'. While in past years the price was $70—80 per tonne, now it has gone up to three times or more, $215—220 per tonne. This is the scarcity position throughout the world. You know that in the last year even socialist countries like Soviet Russia and China had to purchase a huge stock of foodgrains from the US and some other countries wherever they were available. Judging from this we know what condition we had to pass through in 1971 which was a testing time for the nation because of war with Pakistan, the years 1972 and 1973 followed with severe drought and flood.

MR. SPEAKER : He might continue after the Lunch recess.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS—*Contd*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Daschowdhury will continue his speech.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, I was emphasising the point of the challenges before the country today as the shortage of food production and other production shortages. We must go back and take stock of the situation and the causes for the shortage. Only this morning the hon. Minister said in answer to a question regarding procurement that in the year 1970-71 the food production was to the extent of 109 million tonnes. In 1972-73 it decreased, went down, to a figure of 95 million tonnes. This is one side of the picture.

Then, before 1971-72, the requirements of the fair price shops and ration shops were normally met from the imported supply. In those years, the prices of foodgrains and other commodities in the country were much higher than the price of the imported commodities. To quote one example, the price of fertilizer in the international market some three or four years back was so low, so ridiculously cheap because of the glut in fertilizer production in the international market that we found that the transport cost was much higher than the cost of fertilizer itself. It is in this perspective that we have to view the present situation.

We have certainly an obligation to increase our production and increase the supply through the public distribution system. How that is to be done is the big question today. In those years the demand for the public distribution system throughout the country was not so much. Hardly 4 million to 5.5 million tonnes were needed for distribution through the public distribution system and almost this entire demand could be met from the imported supplies of foodgrains, because of low prices and other facilities, like the facility of getting concessional rate for foodgrains and so on.

From 1971 the food crisis has been more aggravated by two successive droughts and floods in some parts of the country and the country's food production went down. The result is that we do not have sufficient stocks to feed our own people. At the same time, we find that the international prices have gone up to such an extent

making it almost impossible on the part of the Government to import substantial quantities of food. Yet, the Government did not sit idle. Finding no other alternative but to gear up internal procurement from all parts of the country, as far as possible, the Government lost no time for that.

It is said that the system of procurement and the procurement policy of the Government have failed. It is not a fact. In the earlier years, even in the year 1972, the procurement was to the extent of 7.5 million tonnes. Only in the previous year the procurement was to a certain extent more than that i.e. 8.4 million tonnes. In all other years it was less because it was not necessary according to the exigencies of the circumstances to have more and more procurement. But, having declared ourselves that we are not going to be browbeaten by food-supplying countries like the United States of America, having decided that we are not going to beg for food, having decided rightly in the year 1971 to maintain ourselves out of our own stock, it was the declared policy of the Government to have more and more internal procurement and to distribute those through the net work of public distribution system.

What is the position today? Even the monthly quota that has been supplied by the Government to 1,75,000 fair price shops is to the extent of 8 lakh tonnes. If we calculated on the basis of 8 lakh tonnes, annually it comes to near about 10 million tonnes. Where can we have this? Either to purchase from outside, import it, or to gear up our procurement drive. But here we find, wherever procurement drive is there, there are interested parties to cash in on the economic difficulties and shortages in the country, propagating no more procurement, telling the people "procurement—never, never". They are the persons who are also saying that the Government has failed in their procurement drive.

I find, there is a big contradiction. On the one side, they are not allowing the people to hand over their excess foodgrains, helping the procurement drive in the national interest and, on the other hand, they are putting pressure on the Government that the Government has failed in their procurement drive. It has to be considered whether it is only the Government that has got the responsibility for procurement. Certainly, the Government has got the responsibility, but whether other parties which are claiming that the procurement drive has totally failed have any obligation or responsibility to the people. Let my hon. friends answer that.

Not only that. Even during recent elections, we have seen that on one side they are claiming that let there be more price for the procurement of foodgrains and, on the other side, they are claiming that the issue price of foodgrains should be subsidised more and that its price should be lowered. I remember to have seen one cartoon published in the newspapers. Some days before it was published as an election poster. On the one side it is written: more prices for the procurement of foodgrains in the rural areas. At the same time, coming to the suburban areas, cities and towns, it is written: lower issue prices.

I cannot understand it. This is what is being said by the Opposition parties. On the one side, they are saying that let there be more prices for procurement of foodgrains and, on the other side, they are saying that let there be lower issue prices. How to solve the problem? Even according to a modest estimate, the Government is paying to the tune of Rs. 250 crores a year as a matter of subsidy for the distribution of foodgrains through public distribution system. If the prices of foodgrains are to be increased more and, if the issue prices are to be lowered, it means more subsidisation—which means double or even treble the amount now paid, i.e., Rs. 700 to 800 crores more. At the same time, it is said by the opposition parties that the Government is taking recourse to deficit financing. It has been said

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

in the Address that under certain compelling circumstances, the Government has to resort to deficit financing to feed the people in the drought-prone areas Even in the Address, it has been mentioned that deficit financing has been done in the best interest of the country without curbing any expenditure on the Plan development works and other essential things, e g Defence and other things That is a big programme If we are to increase the foodgrains prices or the procurement prices, as they are demanding and, at the same time if we are to lower the issue prices, it means more deficit financing—more inflation Again, on the one side, they are saying that let there be restrictions on the deficit financing—I appreciate it But at the same length of argument, they are putting pressure on the Government that let there be more subsidisation on foodgrains and other things These two ideas are irreconcilable It is difficult to understand the philosophy of some of the persons who are just inciting violence and doing many other things on this particular issue

Now, let us come to oil crisis It is known to all what the oil crisis means to day Not only oil crisis Even from a little before the oil crisis took its sway the international monetary situation or the international price trend had gone to such an extent that it has become impossible on the part of the Government to insulate our own economy against such trends of price rise throughout the world

Viewed in this perspective, we have to come to our own conclusion how we have to solve this problem As I is said, nowadays even the prices of essential commodities in the international market have tripled or in some cases even more. But even then what do we find today ? Our Government, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, is managing the country, is managing the economic affairs, in the best interests of the nation Now what do we find throughout the world ? Look at Japan, one of the most industrialised countries. The Japan's economy is just in doldrums; practically a sort of state of emergency has been declared because of the price rise and the international pressure on her own economy—the price rise of oil and all that Look at West Germany. In West Germany, another highly industrialised country, they have started retrenching the foreign workers from their country. Look at Great Britain What is the impact of this international crisis and the increase in the prices of other essential commodities ? Well, it is all known They have started working only three days in a week The dayafter tomorrow Great Britain is going to have a snap General Poll and there the issue is whether, on the pressure of certain organized sector, whether the Government of Mr Heath is to stand, or the nation has to bear the brunt of all these 'Be firm and fair' - is the call given by the Prime Minister of England

Not only this What have we seen in the European Common Market ? The European Common Market in the course of less than a decade, has come to be so big such a giant but because of the international price structure because of the oil crisis very high price of oil, even the European Common Market is crumbling down and down We know that France one of the big major partners of European Common Market has started negotiating unilaterally even changing their long standing policy—it is only to save the Government of France — with the oil-producing countries so that they can have oil under certain sympathetic considerations under certain fair price This is the position in the whole world We have seen that the value of the Dollar, one of the hardest currencies, has started falling down because of the international crisis Is it possible on the part of the Government of India or is it possible on the part of any Government to insulate her own economy without feeling the impact of this international crisis in this regard ? It is not possible. If any one claims so, I must say that he is only trying to have his own building—well, out of nothing.

What have we seen regarding our policies ? Take for example, oil. We find that, if there is any country today in the

whole world, it is perhaps India, the Government of India, which is receiving fullest cooperation and sympathetic attention from the oil-producing nations

We have seen that Only the other day our Minister of External Affairs has made a statement that Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of Iran and according to the agreement they will supply large quantities of oil to feed our refineries, particularly the Madras Refinery Not only that, Iran has entered into an agreement with our Government to supply crude to such an extent that at least, two-thirds of our requirement will be fully met this year We have good relations with Iran, Iraq Saudi Arabia and with other, oil producing countries Our ONGC is taking all possible steps even to explore new wells in the oil-producing areas What does it mean ? It means that the policy that we have pursued in the past in regard to the West Asia crisis, in regard to the oil-producing countries the Arab countries had started giving us dividends it has not only started giving us dividends it also proves once again that the policy pursued by the Government of India is one of the most successful policies even dreamt of by any of the countries of the world Our policies have been vindicated completely and they have been successful

We have been clamouring that the birth of Bangla Desh is a reality, Bangla Desh must be recognised by every country, not only by Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto so long delayed recognition through various tactics but ultimately, he had to see the realities and only the other day, Bangla Desh has been recognised by Pakistan

We hope that the policy pursued by the Government of India, the policy pursued and consistently pursued in all facets of our foreign relations the whole world will come to realise that it is the correct and real policy to pursue in the field of International relations

In the last session, I think, in the first week of December, when one of our greatest friends of Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev come here, he said in unequivocal terms that in the field of foreign relations in peace, progress and co-operation and in rapidly stabilising the economies of the Government the steps taken by the Government are unparallel There is no doubt about it Also other foreign dignitaries

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He never said 'unparallel'

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY My friend has disputed it Let me quote what he said He said :

> 'We highly appreciate the position taken with regard to the Middle East events by the Republic of India which resolutely and unambiguously backed the just cause of the Arab peoples The stand taken by India is not fortuitous On the contrary it is indicative of her general role in modern international relations as a peace-loving state actively fighting for the cause of peace and for the people's rights"

This is what he said

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I am not quarreling with that part

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY I will quote further to substantiate my point This is *Indian and Foreign Review* This is what he said :

> "He said that Soviet people are well aware of the magnitude of the Indian people's contribution over the centuries to the treasure house of world culture, and of the significance of modern India's achievements in the field of economic and social progress"

You have it here . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is what you say in your UP election posters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not the same as what you said.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You also know it well but now you argue for your own purpose probably.

So, what we find is that we find in all aspects, we find either in the home policy or in the internal policies or in the matter of foreign relations with other countries, particularly, in order to accelerate the progress of peace and peaceful co-existence with various countries of the world, the lead of India is being taken as granted almost by all countries of the world by and by.

Even then we find that the problems of the country have not been solved in all spheres. There are difficulties. That is true. That has been amply stated in the Adress also. There are difficultics. But, how to overcome these difficulties ? Is it enough for some people to call for violence ? Is it enough to call for *bandhs* ? The people, who may feel that this may show a sort of resentment, maybe enough for them to show their resentment. But how will these solve problems of the country ? That is a big question to-day. It should be our determined effort to solve all our problems and to meet the challenges the nation faces to-day. We must survive in this struggle. We must survive as a good citizen as any other member of the world. In that respect, all violences and *bandhs* and even the strikes from time to time will be more harmful to the nation. The stoppage of production is harmful. Even a few days ago there was a jute strike in West Bengal. My friend is very careful to hear about that. But what is the impact of the jute strike in West Bengal ? There was a production shortfall to the extent of Rs. 50 crores on a humble estimate. Again, the railway strike which created a bottle neck for the easy transportation, easy movement of our locomotives has caused a loss to the extent of nearly Rs. 75 crores.

What is more, it is putting the clock back. The bottleneck created in the way of transportation of essential commodities like coal and others created a loss of steel production to the extent of 2 lakh tonnes. To whom these losses go ? This loss is to be borne by the nation. And how ? With these sorts of strikes, *bandhs* and violence, who have got the benefit ? I will ask one thing of my friends and those persons who are following that path. I will ask them that they may do very well turn their eyes inwards and to have an introspection and ask to themselves, to whom these sorts of strikes are giving the benefit. And, virtually who are benefited ? Is the nation benefited ? Are the poor people benefited ? Is the conutry benefited ? Then, how are you serving the cause of the nation ? You are a dedicated soul, you are a dedicated person. You have an obligation to serve the cause of the people. Now, it is a challenge before the nation whether you have to create this violence, whether you have to create this transport bottleneck. We have to suspend the call for strikes and bandhs for any time and no time. This is not the time. So, let them have an inward look, that is those who are supporting these types of agitations, strikes, bandhs, etc.

Sir, there is no doubt that we are confronted with price rise and production shortafall and Government is certainly taking adequate steps in these directions. Government will take even the strictest measures whenever they are necessary. Much has been said about the experience regarding the procurement target. It has been said about hoarders and others should be punished. I agree, Sir. But there is one thing which I would like to say. Some hon'ble Members in their amendments have suggested certain things regarding procurement and foodgrains trade takeover. In one of the amendments it is being said, well, in view of the difficulty faced by the Government in the case of procurement of foodgrains, it is better to

give up this idea of State takeover and let this be handed over to the people back. Now who are the hoarders ? Who are supporting these hoarders ? If we give up this idea of the wholesale trade in foodgrains then who will be the persons benefited ? The said amendments suggested, if accepted, will benefit the traders and hoarders only. I do not understand the philosophy which they advocate on this point

I wish to say something with regard to external affairs I have seen statements published in the *Times of India* dated the 23rd February This is regarding the Indian Ocean and the Anglo-American base there Mr Zurhellen said and I quote :

> "The current U S deployments in the Indian Ocean are consistant with our long-established policy Also American naval vessels in the Indian Ocean fulfil importance political and military needs of the U S national interest."

I cannot understand this logic of Mr Zurhellen Deputy Director of U S Disarmament and Arms Control Agency I do not know how they can say that it is in their national interest to have US or UK airbases and navies in the Indian Ocean. What we declare is that they cannot have this permanent interest or permanent right in the Indian Ocean and to distrub peace in the Indian Ocean. It is declared by a Resolution in the UN General Assembly that Indian Ocean should remain as an ocean of peace, as an area of peace. All the littoral States by the side of the Indian Ocean have protested and have started protesting in a vigorous way.

Being far away from the Indian Ocean, if some of the forces declare that it is in their own national interest to have permanent stay in the Indian ocean how one can reconcile it ? These exploiters and those imperialists may have certain powers, but, they must not also forget that India though a developing country, has started emerging in a united way and she can also tell those people that their national interests cannot be served by having a permanent stay, a permanent navel base in this area.

These are the troubles that we Indian are facing, the whole nation is facing. Since we are experiencing this sort of difficulty of acute shortages, price-rise and external pressure it must be the endeavour —it shall be our determined effort—to come out and overcome this crisis by our constructive cooperation from all sides of this august House It is not merely a matter of the Congress Party alone but it should also be the responsibility of the Opposition Parties equally, as they are also a part and parcel of this country If I have understood them correctly, well, they have also equal sympathy and obligation for the people particularly for those who are hard hit because of this crisis But, they are creating obstacles' they are trying to put the clock back by creating bigger problems for the people I am sure that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, the Government is determined to solve all these problems If it was possible on the part of the Government to solve even the bigger problems in the year 1971, it shall not be difficult now on the part of Government to solve even those problems in the coming months or in the coming years It may take some time That is a different question

Therefore, I find that there is no justification for inciting violence and other things The Government is now in a position to overcome those difficulties, as they were in a position earlier, however difficult it may be.

In conclusion I would like to say that it is not democracy simply to incite violence and call for strikes and other things Democracy means that in a concerted way, through discussions, through the constructive cooperation, we must come out in a united manner in order to solve all such problems now faced by the country. But, the activities on the part of the opposition Members and some other Members show that they are more interested in

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creating this violence and other things. Their activities simply show that they are trying to invite anarchy to democracy. They are simply trying to create chaos for the Congress Government. I am sure that this Congress Government, whatever be the difficulties, will be able to overcome them and the Government will take certain measures. Before I conclude, I will say that there are certain facts which the Government should also consider — I am sure the Government is considering them. Because of this crisis, we are in great difficulty to invest our resources for the Plan. But, in certain sectors of industries, we find that investments have been made in such a manner that more and more luxury goods — not the goods of mass consumption—are being manufactured. I can quote certain figures. The production of refrigerators is going up; the production of air-conditioners is going much higher. I have seen that the production of refrigerators in our country, beginning from 1951 upto 1972, has gone up as high as 174 times. The production of air-conditioners has gone up as high as 10.8 times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : These are mostly taken by the Ministers.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The Prime Minister is considering all these issues. One of the measures that the Government has to take is proper distribution of essential commodities through public distribution system. This is necessary. It shall be the duty on the part of the Government, to come forth with such measures from time to time to tackle all such problems.

In order to have a proper distribution system, the entire organisation should be streamlined. We have a Department of Supply, but we do not know whether this is responsible for making all these supplies of foodgrains and other commodities. I would suggest to the Government that in view of acute shortages and crisis before the country the present distribution system should be streamlined. The Department of Internal Trade which is now under the Ministry of Commerce may be tagged on to the Department of Supply if possible and given more powers so that they can streamline the distribution machinery better for effective distribution in the coming months so as to relieve the people of their sufferings.

With these words, I commend to this august House to accept unanimously the respectful motion of thanks to the President that I have moved. I hope the entire House will agree with me.

श्री अमृत नाहटा (बाडमेर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जिस दिन राष्ट्रपति महोदय अपना अभिभाषण देने समद् के केन्द्रीय सदन मे पधारे थे उस दिन हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यो ने उस अभिभाषण का बहिष्कार किया था और कुछ माननीय सदस्यो ने केन्द्रीय सदन मे ही कुछ प्रदर्शन किया था। इन माननीय सदस्यो ने कहा है कि यह बहिष्कार अथवा प्रदर्शन द्वारा कुछ दृश्य उपस्थित इसलिए किया गया कि वे अपना आक्रोश प्रकट करना चाहते थे—मूल्य-वृद्धि के खिलाफ वस्तुओं के अभाव के विरुद्ध अपना गुस्सा जाहिर करना चाहते थे।

आप जानते है कि राजनैतिक प्राणी हर कदम फूक फूक कर उठाता है हर काम नाप-तोल कर करता है। मै तो समझता हू कि नेता सब से बडा अभिनेता होता है। यदि हमारे ये माननीय साथी सच्चे मानो मे आक्रोश व्यक्त कर रहे थे तो मुझे कुछ नही कहना है बल्कि मै उनका सम्मान करूगा क्योकि मैं आज की परिस्थितियो मे आक्रोश को प्रकट करने के कार्य को पवित्र मानता हू। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या उनका यह आक्रोश सच्चे दिल से प्रकट किया गया है।

मेरे पड़ोस मे एक बहुत बडे नेता रहते है विरोधी दल के नेता। जब उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के चुनाव की तैयारियां हो रही थी तो यह नेता जो बहुत ही ईश्वर-भक्त और धर्मभीरू हैं हर प्रात. काल प्रार्थना किया करते थे कि हे प्रभो कीमतें और बढ़ें चीजों की कमी और बढ़े। (व्यवधान) मैंने यह नही कहा कि वह इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। (व्यवधान) जोधपुर मे जहां मै रहता हू मेरे पडोस मे।

मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब ये चुनाव की तैयारियां हो रही थीं उस समय मूल्य वृद्धि और वस्तुओं के अभाव का राजनैतिक लाभ किसको मिल रहा था। कौन उसका राजनैतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं और उठा रहे थे। कौन लोगों के असंतोष का शोषण करना चाहते हैं और कर रहे थे? स्पष्ट है कि हमारे कुछ विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को उसका लाभ मिल रहा था। और इस लिए यदि वे उसके लिए प्रार्थना ही नहीं बल्कि प्रयास भी करें तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिए—और प्रयास किया है लोगों ने। (**व्यवधान**)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) प्रार्थना उन्होंने प्रभु की की है या प्रधान मंत्री की?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा . न केवल प्रार्थना बल्कि प्रयास। जब लोगों को केरोसीन या राशन की दुकानों पर तेल नहीं मिलता तो उन्हें क्रोध आता है जोकि स्वाभाविक है लेकिन इस आक्रोश के पीछे भावना यह है कि हमारे देश की जनता यह मानती है कि यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह उसे जीवन की दैनिक आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराए। जनता की यह भावना है वह यह मांग करती है कि यह सरकार का काम है कि उसे राशन दे केरोसीन दे सिमेंट दे और मैं इस भावना का आदर करता हूं इसको पवित्र मानता हूं। लेकिन जो दल अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्रों में यह घोषणा कर चुके हैं कि यह सरकार का काम नहीं है मुक्त होड़ मुक्त स्पर्धा और मुक्त व्यापार होना चाहिये यह सरकार का काम नहीं है कि वह इन चीजों का व्यापार करे वह क्यों गुस्सा होते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। जैसे स्वतंत्र दल जनसंघ ने अपने घोषणापत्रों में कहा है कि सरकार को इन सब चीजों का व्यापार नहीं करना चाहिये। जब वे यह मानते हैं कि यह सरकार का काम नहीं और उसके बाद भी आक्रोश करते हैं तो मैं इसे समझ नहीं पाता। असंतुष्ट असन्तुष्टि एक चीज है और अव्यवस्था दूसरी। पीछे-पीछे कई एक उपचुनाव हुए और हमारा दल उन बहुत-से उपचुनावों में हारा बांका डिंडीगल साबरकांठा अहमदाबाद और बम्बई में हारा। हमारे दल या हमारे नेताओं ने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि आप हमारे दल को क्यों हराते हैं एक संसदीय प्रणाली है और संसदीय प्रक्रिया है जिसमें जनता अपना असंतोष अपनी नाराजगी व्यक्त करती है विशेषकर उपचुनावों के अवसरों पर यह चीज संसदीय प्रक्रिया का अंग है इसमें किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन जब हमारे विरोधी दल के सम्माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हिंसा लूटपाट आगजनी और अराजकता की प्रक्रियाओं के द्वारा गैर-संसदीय प्रक्रियाओं के द्वारा हम अपना असंतोष व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह संसदीय प्रक्रियाओं को तथा संस्थाओं को कमजोर बनाने का एक बहुत बड़ा षड्यंत्र है और यह राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं है। जब भी इस तरह के आंदोलन होते हैं कहा यह जाता है कि सरकार सुनती नहीं इसलिए क्या करें? इसलिए हमें हड़तालों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है बन्द करने पड़ते हैं घेराव करने पड़ते हैं और बाज वक्त दुकानें लूटनी पड़ती हैं। लूटपाट जब शुरू होती है तो अराजकता का रूप धारण कर लेती है। हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि पिछले तीन चार वर्ष ऐसे बीते हैं जब देश के भीतर और बाहर ऐसी शक्तियां रही हैं जिन्होंने ऐसे मौके और अवसर ढूंढने की कोशिश की है आपको याद होगा कि बंगला देश की आजादी के संघर्ष में जब हमने मदद की थी तो अमरीका के कुछ बहुत जिम्मेदार लोगों ने एक चेतावनी दी थी और हमें यह कहा था कि भारत को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि भारत में भी अलग-अलग भाषा बोलने वाले लोग हैं अलग-अलग प्रान्त हैं और उस मुल्क के भी टुकड़े हो सकते हैं। बहुत-सी शक्तियों को देश के भीतर तथा बाहर भी वह सब कुछ पसन्द नहीं आया जो इंदिरा जी ने इस देश में शुरू किया। मौके की तलाश में लोग हैं कि इंदिरा जी को सबक सिखाये। देश के भीतर तथा बाहर भी कुछ शक्तियां हैं जो देश में अराजकता और अव्यवस्था पैदा करना चाहती हैं, हिंसा, आगजनी और लूट-पाट का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहती हैं, संसदीय प्रक्रियाओं को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं और निराशा तथा अंधकार का वातावरण पैदा करना

[श्री अमृत नाहटा]

चाहती है। प्रजातांत्रिक तरीको से, ससदीय प्रणाली से आप अपना गुस्सा जाहिर करे तो हम उसका स्वागत करेगे। इतनी सवेदनहीनता इस दल मे नही है, बहुत सारी कमजोरियां हमारे दल मे हो सकती है, बहुत गलतिया हम कर सकते है लेकिन हमारा दल एक सवेदनशील दल है, जनता की भावनाओ को वह समझता है, उनके असन्तोष और नाराजगी को समझता है और इसके बाद भी अगर वह यह विश्वास करते हैं कि नही, हम बहरे और गूंगे है, हमारी सरकार कुछ नहीं समझती तो प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली मे गूगी और बहरी सरकार को भी समझाने के तरीके सविधान मे है, हमारी प्रक्रियाओ मे है, हमारी परापराओ मे है। लेकिन भागजनी, अराजकता और हिसा का तरीका इस देश को कमजोर करेगा, इस देश की एकता को खतरे मे डालेगा। हमे ऐसे तरीको को निरुत्साहित करना चाहिये।

समस्या क्या है? बहुत आसानी से कह दिया जाता है कि आप क्या नही करते, कौन जिम्मेदार है? आप देखे, बहुत जटिल समस्याए है। हमारे देश मे कोई दस पाच या पद्रह लाख का प्रश्न नही है, हिन्दुस्तान का धनी किसान, मझला किसान, छोटा किसान यह चाहता है कि जो वह पैदा करता है उसकी उसका अधिक से अधिक कीमत मिले। शहर का रहने वाला मजदूर और मध्यम वर्ग का नागरिक यह चाहता है कि उसको अनाज सस्ता मिले। इससे आप इन्कार नही कर सकते। व्यापारी चाहता है कि ज्यादा मुनाफा मिले, उपभोक्ता चाहता है कि सस्ती चीज मिले। उद्योगपति चाहता है कि कीमते बढ़े और उपभोक्ता चाहता है कीमते गिरे। देश मे धनी किसान चाहता है कि उनके पास अधिक से अधिक जमीन रहे और जो भूमिहीन भूमि हीन है वह चाहता है कि उसको भूमि मिले। अब कोई दस पद्रह पचास या साठ परिवार एक तरफ हो और करोडो लोग दूसरी तरफ हो, इतना आसान भी नही है। इस देश के लाखो लोग ऐसे है जो शोषित भी है और शोषक भी है। लाखो लोग ऐसे है जो बहुत बडी तादाद मे है, शक्तिशाली है, सगठित है। एक बडे व्यापारी का मुझे पता है, एक नगर मे वह जखीरेबाजी करता था, सामान इकट्ठा कर के रखता था। उसे गिरफ्तार किया गया तो सैकड़ो हजारो व्यापारियो ने दुकाने बन्द कर दी, हड़ताल कर दी, बाजारे बन्द हो गई। तो कोई सीमित लोग नही है। बहुत बडी तादाद मे है। मुश्किल यह है कि अलग-अलग राजनैतिक दल किसी एक वर्ग-विशेष के हित का प्रतिनिधित्व करते है। कुछ किसानो के प्रतिनिधि है तो कुछ खेत मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधि हैं। कुछ मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधि है तो कुछ अधिकारियो के प्रतिनिधि हैं। आज हमने पढ़ा कि ओ० एल० जी० सी० के अधिकारी और एल० आई० सी० के अधिकारी भी अपनी माग करते है, वह भी आन्दोलन का रास्ता अपनाते है, उनके भी अपने अलग हित है।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि इन परस्पर विरोधी टकराते हुये हितो का किस तरह से समन्वित किया जाय। एक तो तरीका यह है, हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर परेशान है, उसका महगाई मे परेशानी है, चीजे नही मिलती है, तो एक तो दृष्टिकोण यह है कि हम तो मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधि है मजदूरो के हित की बात करेगे, बाकी देश भाड मे जाय। किसानो के प्रतिनिधि यह कहेगे कि हमे इससे कोई मतलब नही, हम हमारी पैदावार की वाजिब कीमत मिलनी चाहिये। शहर के लोग कहेगे कि हमे तो सस्ती कीमत पर चीज मिलनी चाहिये। अब कहा यदि आर्थिक और एक-पक्षीय दृष्टिकोण से कर चलो तो समस्या का हल नही होता। कुछ राजनैतिक दल है जो सब को खुश करना चाहते है। भारतीय जनसघ ने किसानो से कहा कि जितनी कीमत तुम चाहते हो उतनी कीमत देकर हम अनाज खरीदेगे और शहर के लोगो से कहा कि जितना सस्ता तुम चाहते हो उतना सस्ता अनाज हम तुम्हे देगे। इस से समस्या का हल नही होगा। यह भी समझ मे नही आता कि किसान से यह कहे कि 105 रुपये के भाव से हम तुम्हारी अनाज खरीदेगे और शहर के लोगो से कहे कि 80 रुपये के भाव से तुम्हे देगे। इस का अर्थ हुआ कि आप राजकीय व्यापार करेगे लेकिन साथ-साथ आप यह भी

कहते हैं कि राजकीय व्यापार सरकार को नहीं करना चाहिये। ये परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं। इसके बाद इन के रास्ते पर यदि सरकार चले तो केवल गेहूं 105 रुपये के भाव से खरीदने और 80 रुपये के भाव उसको बेचने के लिये प्रति वर्ष हम को 500 करोड़ रुपये चाहिये इस अनाज की व्यवस्था के लिये। फिर मुद्रा स्फीति का भी ये विरोध करते हैं। मुद्रा स्फीति नहीं चाहते, नोट नहीं छापने चाहिए, तो आखिर पैसा आएगा कहां से? इस तरह परस्पर विरोधी बातें करके कोशिश यह की जाती है कि हर वर्ग का संतुष्ट किया जाए, उसकी बात कह दी जाय। लेकिन इससे समस्या हल नहीं होती।

मैं समझता हूं कि आज इन परस्पर टकराने वाले हितों के समन्वय का एक मात्र रास्ता है कि इस देश में उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये। अब उत्पादन बढ़ता नहीं है। क्यों नहीं बढ़ता? यहां फिर वही वर्ग-हित रास्ते में आता है। पिछले कई सालों का आप हिसाब लगाइये कोई इस में दिलचस्पी नहीं रखता कि उत्पादन बढ़े, उत्पादन बढ़ने में उसका लाभ नहीं है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जब उत्पादन बढ़ा था 1962 में 'नो' तक, वकील का क्या दिया?

श्री अमृत नाहटा मैं मिसाल देता हूं—मान लीजिये, मैं साबुन का उत्पादन करता हूं—अगर मैं शेविंग सोप बनाता हूं तो उस का 100 आदमी खरीदेंगे, लेकिन शेविंग सोप की टिकिया के पीछे मुझे दो पैसे मुनाफा मिलेगा, इस तरह से 100 टिकिया के पीछे मुझे 2 रुपये मुनाफा मिलेगा। लेकिन अगर मैं ग्लीसरीन का साबुन बनाऊं और दो रुपये या ढाई रुपये में बेचूं तो उसके खरीदने वाले 20 आदमी ही होंगे, ज्यादा उसको नहीं खरीदेंगे लेकिन उस में मैं 5 रुपये या 10 रुपये मुनाफा कमा लूंगा। तो फिर सीधी-सादी बात है 100 आदमियों की गन्दगी क्यों धोऊं, 20 आदमियों की चमड़ी धोने के लिये, उनको चिकना बनाने के लिये महंगा साबुन ही बनाऊंगा। यहां भी देखिये, उत्पादन बढ़ाने में किसी का हित नजर नहीं आता। जब-जब उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो किसान परेशान हुआ है, कीमतें गिरी हैं, उन को अनाज सस्ते दामों में बेचना पड़ा है और उससे उन को नुकसान हुआ है। इस लिये उत्पादन की व्यवस्था में अगर वह मुनाफे के लिये होगा, आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिये उत्पादन किया जायेगा तो मुझे संदेह है उपाध्यक्ष जी, उत्पादन बढ़ने की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि इस में रास्ता कैसे निकले? पता नहीं कैसे यह चीज शुरू हुई—बड़े से बड़े स्तर से लेकर नीचे से नीचे के स्तर तक के लोग व्यवहारवाद की बातें बहुत करते हैं, प्रचार की बातें करते हैं। हम लोगों ने यह मान लिया है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति से यदि काम लेना है—देश के निर्माण के लिये, समाज के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, चाहे वह कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, मजदूर हो, किसान हो, वैज्ञानिक हो, उद्योगपति हो या सरकारी अधिकारी हो—तो उसके बदले उसे उचित पारिश्रमिक मिलना चाहिये, उचित पैसा मिलना चाहिये। मुद्रा को, अर्थ को हमने एकमात्र प्रेरक माना है, यही वह चीज है जिससे इन्सान को ज्यादा मेहनत करने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी, उत्पादन ज्यादा देने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी। कोई अधिकारी कहीं जायेगा, तो वह कहेगा कि मुझे अच्छा मकान चाहिये, सुविधाएं चाहिये। उद्योगपति ज्यादा मुनाफा चाहेंगे, मजदूर ज्यादा पैसा चाहेंगे, किसान भी ज्यादा पैसा चाहेंगे। जहां हमने अर्थवाद के मूल्यों का निर्माण किया है, पैसे को एक-मात्र प्रेरक माना है, वहां हम कैसे किसानों से कहें कि ज्यादा मूल्य न मांगो, मजदूरों से कैसे कहें कि ज्यादा मजदूरी न मांगो, सरकारी अधिकारियों से कैसे कहें कि ज्यादा सुविधाएं न मांगो।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की जनता सदियों से मुसीबतों में रही है, मुसीबतें उठा सकती है। आज का संकट, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, आर्थिक संकट नहीं है, आज का संकट मूल्यों का संकट है, आज का संकट नैतिकता का संकट है, विश्वास का संकट है, मैं इस से इन्कार नहीं करता। हम ने भी इस प्रकार के मूल्यों के निर्माण

[श्री अर्जुन सहाटा]

करने से जाने-या-अनजाने मे सहयोग दिया है। कुछ समय पहले 1959 से 1972 तक एक नया उभार इस देश में था। एक भी हड़ताल नही हुई, बन्द नही हुये, जनता देश के निर्माण के लिये अपना सब कुछ देने के लिये तैयार थी। उस समय महसूस किया था—केवल आर्थिक उत्तेजना ही नही, बल्कि ऐसी चीजे भी है, आदर्श है, भावनायें हैं जो समाज और देश को प्रेरित कर सकती हैं, ज्यादा देना है, बजाय इस के कि ज्यादा ले। कुछ आदर्श है राष्ट्र प्रेम के, देश भक्ति के, समाज को देने के, समाज का निर्माण करने के लिये उनका विशेष महत्व है, लेकिन उनका विकास अधिक नही हुआ। यह भी सही है कि अनुकरण तब होता है जब उदाहरण पेश किया जाय। हमारे दल में भी कभी-कभी कमजोरिया आती है, हम लोग भी आदर्शों से भटक कर व्यवहारवाद से फस जाते हैं, सिद्धातो को राजनीति को छोड़ कर कभी-कभी व्यवहारवाद की बातो में फस जाते हैं। लेकिन एक चीज मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू—हमारे दल पर कई बार गहरे संकट आये, कई बार ऐसा भी लगा कि यह सस्था अब टूट जायेगी, कभी महात्मा गांधी और तिलक महाराज के बीच मतभेद हुआ, कभी प० नेहरू और नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बीच हुआ, कभी श्रीमति इदिरा गाधी और श्री मोरारजी देसाई के बीच हुआ, जब सकट आते है तो ऐसा लगता है कि वह डगमगा जायेगी, लेकिन पता नही इस दल मे कोई अज्ञात शक्ति का ऐसा श्रोत अवश्य है—विरोधी दल भी इस बात को मानेंगे—हर सकट मे अधिक शक्ति लेकर सामने आई, अधिक ताकत लेकर उभर कर सामने आई।

हमारे कुछ साथी जो आज की तकलीफो से घबरा जाते है, जिन की आस्था डगमगा जाती है, कहने लगते हैं कि इस देश में प्रजातत्र नही चलेगा, इस देश मे अधिनायकवाद चलना चाहिये, कभी वह बहुत सीमित अधिनायकवाद की बात करते है। अभी मानकेकर साहब ने एक लेख लिखा. अन्दलीय प्रजातत्र नही होना चाहिये, लेकिन कानून से दो दल नही बनाये जा सकते। हमारे देश की जनता ने अपनी राजनीतिक परिपक्वता का प्रदर्शन एक बार नही अनेको बार किया है। हमारी यह प्रजातन्त्रिक भावना, सहिष्णुता की भावना, एक दूसरे के साथ रहने की भावना आज से नही है, संविधान बना तब से नही, सदियो से इस देश में रही है। हमारे पास-पडोस मे जहा नजर डालिये प्रजातन्त्र लड़खड़ा गया, लेकिन इस देश मे प्रजातन्त्र आज भी कायम है और कायम रहेगा, इस के लिये इस देश की जनता मे विश्वास रखने की बात होनी चाहिये, आस्था रखने की बात होनी चाहिये।

हमारे दल मे कई बार हम भी सिद्धान्तों से भटक सकते है, कई बार मुस्तैदी से काम नही करते है, लेकिन इस दल मे एक ऐसी विशेषता है, जो इस देश की आत्मा के साथ इस देश की जनता के साथ घुली-मिली है कि हर सकट मे जिस प्रकार देश की जनता दृढ़ता के साथ बाहर निकलती है, हमारा दल भी और अधिक दृढता के साथ निखर कर सामने आता है। सारा देश इस बात को मानता है और मेरे विरोधी दलो के साथी भी इस बात को मानते है कि हमारी प्रधान मत्री जी मे एक विशेषता है—वह विशेषता—ठीक वक्त पर ठीक कदम उठाना। । दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ भी इस बात को मानते है और हमारे विरोधी दलो के साथी भी मानेंगे कि जब वह किसी युद्ध की घोषणा करती हैं तो उन्होंने पराजय मन्जूर करना नही सीखा, ठीक वक्त पर ठीक कदम उठाती है और इस देश की जनता को उनमे इस बारे मे पूरा विश्वास है। अगर उन्होंने कुछ व्यवस्थाओ को चुनौतिया दी है, हितो को चुनौती दी है, सघर्ष छेड़ा है समाज को बदलने का, देश को बदलने का तो वह उस युद्ध मे पराजय कभी स्वीकार नही करेगी, किस वक्त कौन-सा कदम उठाना है, इस को वह भली-भाति जानती हैं। आप को याद होगा—जब बगलादेश का स्वतन्त्रता सग्राम चल रहा था, हम अधीर हो रहे थे कि प्रधान मत्री जी क्यो कदम नही उठा रही है, लेकिन आज सारी दुनिया जानती हैं किस वक्त कौन-सा कदम उठाना है, इस मे जितनी बड़ी योग्यता हमारी प्रधान मत्री जी मे है, दुनिया के बहुत कम राजनेताओ मे

है। इसलिये हमें विश्वास है देश की तमाम कठिनाईयों और संकटों के बावजूद हमारा दल, कई व्यवहारवादी कमजोरियों के बावजूद भी यही दल एकमात्र ऐसा दल है जो राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखता है, राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को सैद्धान्तिक तरीके से हल करता है और हमारे पास वह नेतृत्व है, हमारे पास वह परम्परा है, हमारे पास साथ भारतीय जनता है जिसमें भारतीय आत्मा के साथ एक रूप होने की क्षमता है। इस लिये हमें विश्वास है कि हम इन चुनौतियों का, कठिनाईयों का आत्मविश्वास के साथ मुकाबला करेंगे, उनको हल करेंगे।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1974.'"

A number of amendments have been given notice of by the members. Those who are present and would like to move their amendments may do so.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no steps have been contemplated to bring that Maharashtra Government in line with the national integration movement and force them to take stringent action against atrocities of the Shiv Sena." (1)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Government's repression of junior doctors who are agitating for the implementation of the March 31 (1973) Agreement between them and the Government." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the practice indulged in by the Prime Minister by flooding U.P. with Election-eve Foundation Stones of projects some of which were neither approved by the Planning Commission nor any funds were provided for them in the Budget." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the blatant misuse of All India Radio and Television by the ruling party for its electoral campaign in U.P." (4).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any interest in the decision to remove disparity in status and emoluments between Generalists and Technocrats in Government services." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention the utter failure of the Election Commission of India in stopping the gross misuse and abuse of Government

[Shri Jagannathrao Joshi]

machinery in U.P. by the ruling party for its election campaign" (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that in the Address no tributes have been paid to the heroic people of Gujarat in general and over 50 martyrs in particular, who fought a gallant and successful battle against the corrupt and incompetent regime there" (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the utter and miserable failure of the Government to check in Gujarat acute shortage of essential consumer commodities and their soaring prices resulting in food riots which were brought under control with the help of army" (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the specific and compelling reasons due to which Gujarat people's demand for dissolution of the State Assembly was not accepted and instead a suspended Assembly has been imposed there" (9)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सभी प्रकार के विक्रो करा का समाप्त कर, केवल माल उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये जाने की व्यवस्था को लागू करने का अभिभाषण में कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है।' (10)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि कर्नाटक-महाराष्ट्र सीमा विवाद को निपटाने की एक निश्चित अवधि अभिभाषण में नहीं बनाई गई है।" (11)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात की घोषणा नहीं की गई है कि प्रत्येक नदी जल विवाद के बारे में कितनी अवधि में निर्णय कर दिया जायेगा।' (12)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि उच्चपदासीन नेताओं और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के ठोस आरोप दिये जाने के बावजूद, सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त जांच कराये जाने में विफलता का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है। (13)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मताधिकार की आयु को 18 वर्ष करके, नवोदित युवा पीढ़ी को राष्ट्रनिर्माण कार्य में सहभागी बनने की भावना का उदय करने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है।' (14)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाय अर्थात —

पर खेद है कि सत्ताधारी दल के साम्यवादी दल से खुला गठजोड़ हो जाने से उत्पन्न भारतीय लोकतन्त्र के लिये खतरे की गंभीर चेतावनी अभिभाषण में नहीं है। (15)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि गरीब किसानों की सीमित सम्पत्ति पशुधन व फसल का सर्वेक्षण बीमा किये जाने का आश्वासन अभिभाषण में नहीं दिया गया है।" (16)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि एक निश्चित अवधि में भारत के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता की कोई घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।" (17)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात:–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अत्यधिक मंहगाई व अभाव की स्थिति से संतप्त बेरोजगार, गरीब तथा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों मे बसे, जनता के कमजोर वर्गों को अविलम्बनीय राहत के लिये कारगर कदमो की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नहीं की गई है।"(18)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

'परन्तु खेद है कि बढती बेरोजगारी और लक्ष्य-हीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के कारण देश की युवा पीढी मे बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त गहरे क्षोभ के निराकरण के लिये, कोई समय-बद्ध आश्वासन की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।" (19)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि गेंहू के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण की असफलता का ध्यान मे रख कर उसे त्यागन की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"(20)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे आर्थिक सकट और विकास गति मे तीव्र गिरावट के लिये जिम्मेदार अब तक की सरकारी नीतियों की चर्चा नही की गई है।" (21)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि काम करने के अधिकार को सविधान के मूल अधिकारो मे सम्मिलित करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख अभिभाषण मे नही किया गया है।" (22)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात.–

परन्तु खेद है कि मारुति लि० के बारे मे लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच के लिये ससद सदस्यों की एक समिति गठित किये जाने का आश्वासन अभिभाषण में नही दिया गया है।" (23)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात.–

"परन्तु खेद है कि कर्मचारियो और मजदूरों को आवश्यकतानुसार न्यूनतम वेतन दिये जाने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।" (24)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि किसी राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने समय विधान सभा को भग करने के बजाय उसे निलंबित करने के 'सवैधानिक दृष्टि से सदिग्ध और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से अनैतिक, कार्य को भविष्य मे न करने का कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।" (25)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे काले धन का समाप्त करने के लिये किसी समय-बद्ध योजना को क्रियान्वित करने की घोषणा नही की गई है।" (26)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:–

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के युद्ध क्षेत्र मे भारत की विजय होने के बावजूद, छम्ब-जारिया की भारतीय भूमि को पाकिस्तानी कब्जे मे दे देने के सरकारी निर्णय पर, दुख व रोष अभिव्यपण मे प्रगट नही किया गया है।" (27)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:–

"परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच स्थिरता और न्यायसगत आवश्यकता के आधार पर, वित्तीय आवंटन के प्रश्न को हल करने के लिये एक स्थाई वित्त आयोग की नियुक्ति के लिये कोई रुचि अभिभाषण मे नही है।" (28)

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्.—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीयनीति के अमल पर जोर नहीं दिया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले किसानों, मजदूरों व अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को, उनके ऊपर लदे सभी प्रकार के ऋणों से एक निश्चित अवधि में छुटकारा दिलाया जा सके।' (29)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्—

"परन्तु खेद है कि चौथी योजना के विभिन्न लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में मिली असफलता के लिये जिम्मेदार सरकार की आधार-भूत नीतियों में अनिवार्य परिवर्तन के लिये कोई ठोस अभिभाषण में नहीं दिखाई गई है।' (30)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात्—

"परन्तु खेद है कि गत तीन वर्षों की अवधि में देश में बढ़ती गरीबी, गिरते उत्पादन और इसके परिणामस्वरूप फैलते जनक्षोभ के उपयुक्त निदान और उचित उपचार का कोई प्रभावी संकेत अभिभाषण में नहीं है।"(31)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्-

"परन्तु खेद है कि सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों में, एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर, उनके प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों को भागीदार बनाने के लिये कोई ठोस अभिभाषण में प्रगट नहीं की गई है।"(32)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासन के प्रबन्ध में बढ़ते हुए सरकारी हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश अभिभाषण में नहीं दिया गया है।" (33)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के युद्ध के कारण भारत की शरण में आए सिंधी विस्थापितों को भारतीय नागरिकता देने और उनका स्थायी पुनर्वास करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।" (34)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि राजस्व, मूल्य उत्पादन तथा आय संबंधी एक राष्ट्रीय नीति के निर्धारण के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्व के, देश के सभी वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक गोलमेज सम्मेलन बुलाने की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।' (35)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि चुनावों का विशेषतीवाद क्षेत्रीयता तथा धन के दुष्प्रभाव से मुक्त करने के लिए चुनाव-प्रणाली में आधारभूत सुधार करने की कोई व्यग्रता अभिभाषण में प्रगट नहीं की गई है।' (36)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के भारत में पूर्ण विलय का मूर्तरूप देने के लिए संविधान के अस्थाई अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।" (37)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह आश्वासन विस्मृत कर दिया गया है कि सर्वोच्च तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के लिए न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप का अन्त किया जायेगा।" (38)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि एक निश्चित अवधि में भारत के प्रत्येक गाँव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने संबंधी कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण में नहीं दिया गया है।" (39)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव और उनके मूल्यों में भयानक वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण पाने में सरकार की लगातार असफलता के संबंध में ठोस आधारभूत तथा कारगर उपायों की चर्चा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।" (40)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाय, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि किसानों को उर्वरक सिंचाई का पानी तथा बीज समय पर देने में सरकार की असफलता और इस संबंध में ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" (41)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में छम्ब-जोरिया क्षेत्र में आये विस्थापितों के उचित तथा उपयुक्त पुनर्वास एवं क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए एक निश्चित अवधि की घोषणा, अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।" (42)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर अनुसूचित जनजातियों को उनकी वे भूमि लौटा दी जायेंगी जोकि अनुचित तरीके से, उनसे अन्य लोगों ने हस्तांतरित कर ली है।" (43)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् –

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश की औद्योगिक क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के ठोस कदमों की चर्चा अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" (44)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऐसे अविलम्बनीय ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है जिनके द्वारा शिक्षा को सामाजिक उत्थान और आर्थिक विकास के लिये तथा उत्कृष्ट नागरिक बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम बनाया जा सके।" (45)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश की समस्त मानव शक्ति के प्रभावी तथा परिणामदायी तथा पूर्ण उपयोग करने का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" (46)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सघन खेती द्वारा अधिकतम उत्पादन हेतु आवश्यक भूमि सुधार योजना को एक निश्चित अवधि में लागू करने का ठोस आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है।" (47)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश में संकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।" (48)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के बारे में अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (49)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह घोषणा नहीं की गई है कि समूचे देश में गौ-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा।" (50)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह घोषणा नहीं की गई है कि पेंशनरों की समस्त कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने और उन्हें उपयुक्त सहायता तथा अन्य सुविधायें दिलाने के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय आयोग का गठन किया जायेगा।" (51)

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सत्ताधारी दल की अधिनायकशाही प्रवृत्तियो के कारण देश मे लोकतत्र के बढ़ते हुए खतरे के प्रति अभिभाषण में चिन्ता प्रकट नही की गई है।" (52)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह सकल्प नही है कि एक निश्चित अवधि मे देश के प्रत्येक ग्राम मे बिजली, पक्की सड़क, पीने का पानी, चिकित्सा केन्द्र, कृषि-उपकरण केन्द्र तथा लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग उपकरण और शिक्षा सुविधाए उपलब्ध कराने मे राज्यो को पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी।" (53)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह चिन्ता व्यक्त नही की गई है कि 1967 मे ससद द्वारा पारित इस सकल्प को सरकार ने अभी तक क्रियान्वित नही किया है कि सविधान की आठवी अनुसूची मे उल्लिखित सभी भाषाओं तथा अंग्रेजी को अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की सपूर्ण परीक्षाओं के लिये वैकल्पिक भाषाओं के रूप मे माना जायेगा और न अभिभाषण मे इस सकल्प का क्रियान्वित करने के लिये एक निश्चित अवधि की ही घोषणा की गई है।" (54)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह आश्वासन नही है कि गुजरात की जनता पर पुलिस द्वारा की गयी ज्यादतियो की अदालती जाच करायी जायेगी।" (55)

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the atrocities committed against South Indians in Maharashtra by the Shiv Sena and the failure of the Government to protect their lives and properties" (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the necessity of amending the Aligarh Muslim University Act to ensure the minority character of the University" (58)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the Government of India ensuring 12 Oz. of rice ration to the citizens of Kerala" (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the communal riots in the country and the measures to check them" (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the coir industry (reorganisation) schemes submitted by the Kerala Government which will serve the industry directly employing half a million people" (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about measures to give adequate representation to Muslims and other minorities in the Government services and nationalised banks" (62)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the need to construct Calicut aerodrome and the Melattur Feroke Railway which are the long felt needs of the backward Malappuram district of Kerala" (63)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the proposal to make Urdu a second language in the Urdu speaking States (64)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about giving political pension to the patriots who took part in the 'Mopla Rebellion' which was part of the Civil Disobedience movement started by Gandhiji known as the Khilafat movement (65)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

'but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about writing off the amount given as loan to the repatriates from Burma as was done in the case of loans given to the goldsmiths" (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the necessity to expedite the opening of a separate passport office for Kerala' (67)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the tragic death of job hunters from Kerala who tried to escape from Dubai in a launch and the negligence of our Embassy staff in redressing the grievances of the illegal immigrants" (68)

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the atrocities committed against the linguistic minorities especially against the Malayalees settled and working in Bombay by the Shiv Sena recently' (84)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will grant the right to vote at eighteen, a promise made to the youth of the country" (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Orders) Bill will be introduced in this session" (86)

[Shri C. K Chandrappan]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will take immediate steps to abolish the so called public Schools which produce Pro-West elite and snobs in our society." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will grant bonus to the railway employees." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed in bringing down the steadily soaring price line." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed in curbing the growth of Indian and foreign monopolies in our economy." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will immediately grant permission to the Kerala Government to issue the ordinance for the nationalisation of the foreign owned plantations in Kerala, which is lying with Centre for more than 3 years." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will take meaningful and stern actions against the black marketeers, hoarders and profiteers who are responsible for the miseries of the common people." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will take strong measures like demonetisation to put an end to the growth of black money." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will take steps to ban semi-fascist and para military organisations like Siva Sena and RSS which are threatening the very unity of the country and Nation." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will take immediate steps to reform and democratise the education system in India, which even today remains out dated and inadequate to meet the needs of the country." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will take steps to include the backward class Christians of Kerala, Velan community of Malabar and the Kudumbi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes." (96)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's failure to bring down prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities of life" (97).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure to provide foodgrains and other essential articles of life at reasonable prices to the people living below poverty line." (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of sympathies to the families of those who have been killed during the anti-price rise agitation and agitations against non-availability of foodgrains and other essential commodities of life in the State of Gujarat." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the feelings of the people of Gujarat in favour of dissolution of the suspended Legislative Assembly and having fresh election immediately." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of setting up judicial enquiries into corruption charges against the former Ministers of Gujarat Government and police excesses during the anti-price rise agitation in Gujarat." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of undue delay in giving award by the Prime Minister on the Narmada River Project dispute." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to stop the mass killings and repression by Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force in order to suppress unanimous and popular demand of the people of Gujarat for dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly and holding of fresh elections." (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of Government's failure to introduce total prohibition throughout the country." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of stopping Government's encouragement to foreign drugs manufacturing firms at the cost of Indian drugs industry." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a definite time-bound programme of removing unemployment from the country." (106)

[Shri K. S. Chavda].

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of taking effective steps to stop lotteries in the country."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात --

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे आवश्यक वस्तुओ के मल्य कम करने या कम से कम उन्हे स्थिर करने के लिये कोई सुनिश्चित या ठोस उपायो के सबध मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (108)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे आम आदमी को आवश्यक वस्तुये बिना किसी कठिनाई के उपलब्ध कराने के लिये ठोस उपाय करने के सबध मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (109)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात -

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे हरिजनो, पिछड़े वर्गो और अनुसूचित जातियो का जिन पर देश के विभिन्न भागो मे अत्याचार किये जा रहे है और जिनकी दशा प्रतिवर्ष खराब होती जा रही है स्थिति सुधारने के उपायो के सबध मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।' (110)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये ,अर्थात –

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गरीब किसानो को उवरको और ट्रेक्टरो की सप्लाई बढ़ाने ताकि वे अनाज का अधिक उत्पादन कर सके जिसकी देश को बहुत आवश्यकता है, के सबध मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (111)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये ,अर्थात् :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि विदेशी मुनाफाखोरो पर प्रतिबध लगाने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (112)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विदेशी स्वामित्व वाले कारखानो के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई उल्लेख नही।' (113)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् –

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे चीनी उत्पादको को खुले बाजार मे चीनी बेचने की छूट का समाप्त करके चीनी का राशन की दुकानो के द्वारा एक समान मल्य पर बेचने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण मे कोई उल्लेख नही है। (114)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात –

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे परिणामी तत्वो की जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बटवारे की माग कर रहे है निन्दा नही की गयी है।' (115)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात -

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गुजरात मे खाद्य आन्दोलन के दौरान अन्धाधुन्ध गोलीबारी मे निर्दोष लोगो के मारे जाने की नीति की निन्दा नही की गयी है।" (116)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् -

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गुजरात की जनपूर्व सरकार को वर्तमान स्थिति के लिये जिम्मेदार ठहरा कर उसकी निन्दा नही की गयी है।' (117)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे उन तत्वो तथा दलो की जो गुजरात मे खाद्य आन्दोलन को प्रतिगामी दिशाओ मे ले

जाने का प्रयास कर रहे है, निन्दा नही की गयी है ।" (118)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश मे प्रतिक्रियावादी दलो के गठबन्धन की निन्दा नहीं की गयी है ।" (119)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विदेशी तेल कम्पनियो के तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई उल्लेख नही है ।" (120)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे डीजल, पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल मे जोरबाजारी तथा मनाफाखोरी करने वाले व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।' (121)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे किसानो को डीजल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है । " (122)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विदेशी व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (123)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे ऐसे अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध जो भीतर से सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानो को विनष्ट कर रहे है, कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है ।" (124)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी क्षेत्र मे चोरी, बर्बादी और फालतू व्यय को रोकने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।" (125)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी क्षेत्र मे नौकरशाही और अफसरशाही को रोकने का कोई उल्लेख नही है ।" (126)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानो मे मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के सहयोग मे अथवा प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था मे उन्हे भागीदार बनाकर उत्पादन बढाने और कार्यकरण मे सुधार करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है ।" (127)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानो मे केवल उन्ही अधिकारियो का जिन्हे समाजवाद और सरकारी क्षेत्र मे विश्वास हो, सर्वोच्च पदो पर नियुक्त करने सबधी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है ।" (128)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रगतिशील भूमि सुधार के लाए होने पर जोतदारो और भूस्वामियो की उपलब्ध होने वाली फालतू भूमि को कृषि मजदूरो और गरीब किसानो मे वितरित किये जाने के संबंध मे कोई उल्लेख नही है ।" (129)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे भूस्वामियो और मुनाफाखोरी करने वालो का पक्षपात करने वाले राज्यो की निन्दा नही की गई है ।" (130)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मुद्रा स्फीति के लिये उत्तरदायी सरकारी नीति को बदलने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नही है ।" (131)

[श्री राजावतार शास्त्री]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात :–

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सूखे और बाढ का मुकाबला करने के लिये ठोस उपायो का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (132)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे आकाश छूती महगाई और अभाव के विरुद्ध कारगर कदम उठाने सबधी निश्चिय एव ठोस कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (133)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मुनाफाखोरो जमाखोरो एव सट्टेबाजो के विरुद्ध शक्त से शक्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (134)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात –

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे खाद्यान्नो के व्यापार का थोक सरकार के हाथ मे लेकर अनाज उगाही स्कीम को चालू रखने सबधी नीति की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।' (135)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे चावल के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ मे लेकर उगाही स्कीम चालू नही करने सम्बन्धी नीति के फलस्वरूप मुनाफाखोरो एव गल्लाचोरो द्वारा आम जनता को दाम बढाकर लूटने सम्बन्धी प्रवृत्ति की निदा नही की गई है।" (136)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि रबी की अगली फसल के समय गेहूं तथा दूसरे अनाजो के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने तथा पिछली गलतियो को दूर कर नई उगाही स्कीम को क्रियान्वित करने के किसी का प्रस्ताव अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख नही है।" (137)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विभिन्न राज्यो में चावल उगाही स्कीम का सरकार के भीतर और बाहर से भीतरघात करने वाले तत्वो को बेनकाब करते हुए उनकी निदा नही की गई है।" (138)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अनाजो की सरकारी उगाही स्कीम का भीतरघात करने वाले अफसरो के विरुद्ध कडी कार्यवाही करने का अभिभाषण मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (139)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात्।—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देहातो मे बडे जोतदारो द्वारा अनाज छिपाकर रखने तथा उसे निकालने मे सरकारी नीति की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (140)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे छिपे गल्ले को निकालने के लिए गल्ला निकाला अभियान चलाने तथा इस काम मे आम जनता के सहयाग का आह्वान करने सम्बन्धी किसी नीति का उल्लेख नही है।" (141)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मुनाफाखोरो एव गल्लाचोरो को शरण देने वाले राजनीतिक दलो की खुली निन्दा तथा जनता को इनसे सावधान रहने का कोई उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" (142)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे वर्तमान पूजीवादी समाज को मिटा कर विकास का गैर पूजीवादी मार्ग अपनाने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (143)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी मशीनरी पर कब्जा जमाकर बैठे प्रतिगामी एव समाज विरोधी तत्वो को निकाल बाहर करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (144)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे बिहार, केरल, गुजरात तथा आवश्यकता मे कम अनाज पैदा करने वाले अन्य राज्यो के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा मे अनाज भेजकर वहा की जनता के बीच समुचित बटवारे की नीति क्रियान्वित करने की अवाश्यकता का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" (145)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे राशन की दुकानो द्वारा सभी अवाश्यक वस्तुओ की बिक्री का काई उल्लेख नही है। (146)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि खाद्यान्न तथा जीवन की अन्य आवश्यक सामग्रिया के दाम बांधने सम्बन्धी किसी निश्चित नीति का अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख नहीं है।" (147)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे राशन की दुकानो द्वारा गेहू, चावल, बाजरा, आदि के अतिरिक्त डालडा, सरसो का तेल, साबुन, मिट्टी का तेल, कपड़ा, दाले, कोयला, आदि सस्ते दामो पर सप्लाई करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (148)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि डालडा, चीनी, कपड़ा जूट, साबुन, सरसों का तेल, दवा आदि के कारखानो, के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (149)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि मुनाफाखोरो एव इजारेदार पूजीपतियो के मुनाफो पर रोक लगाने तथा उन्हें बाधने के उपायो का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (150)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश के 75 इजारेदार पूजीपति परिवारो की आर्थिक शक्ति को तोड़ने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (151)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Government to advise the President to dissolve forthwith the Gujarat Legislative Assembly." (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the spontaneous and tremendous popular upsurge in Gujarat against the Congress Government in that State which led ultimately to the downfall of that Government." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the continued anger and agitation of the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat against the animated suspension of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly even while the State is now already put under the President's rule." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the largely avoidable bloodshed caused by indiscrimi-

[Shri P. G Mavalankar]

nate police firings all over Gujarat and to pay tribute to the several innocent victims of such firings." (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have not taken immediate and concrete steps to give proper relief and adequate compensation to the families who suffered breavement and/or serious injuries due to police firings in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat during the popular upheaval in that State in the last six or seven weeks." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be adde, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Government to institute promptly the judicial inquiry into police firings and into a number of other atrocities on countless innocent and peace-loving citizens of Ahmedabad and Gujarat during these past six or seven weeks." (157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn the repressive and dictatorial ways of the Congress Government in Gujarat during the recent popular upheaval." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made that the discredited and ousted Congress Government in Gujrat had resorted to various steps at intimidation on the press, and that freedom of press was being strangled." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention how all India Radio, Ahmedabad was sought to be used for Government propaganda by the Congress Government in Gujarat leading inevitably to the loss of credibility of the AIR among the general public." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to disapprove of the many arrests of students, teachers, journalists and political opponents, made by the Congress Government of Gujarat, in January and February, 1974, under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act" (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to establish an effective public distribution system in Gujarat, particularly in the matter of supply of foodgrains, edible oil and other essential commodities." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Prime Minister to give her award on the Narmada Waters Issue, thereby causing untold agony, harassment, humiliation and hardships to the people of Gujarat." (163)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to give interest free loans repayable in easy instalments after ten years to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for starting small scale industries." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any efforts to increase the literacy rates in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities, which are stagnating for a decade at 10 27 per cent and 8 54 per cent respectively and which are far below the general literacy rate of 29 6 per cent" (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that in the Address no mention of the need is made to fill up the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I, II and III services of Government" (166)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

but regret that there is no mention in the Address of Government's failure to remove untouchability lock, stock and barrel from the country even after 26 years of Independence" (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of Government's failure to remove slums from metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras" (168)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI (Jodhpur): I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not contain any concrete or tangible solutions to the difficulties of the common man" (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the address does not delineate a firm course of action to deal with the problems of corruption and mal-administration." (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

'but regret that the Address does not provide an outline of a definite programme to deal with the problem of spiralling inflation and acute scarcity of essential commodities" (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that in the Address there is no reference to any realistic approach to the problems of our country." (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address discloses the Government's continued adherence to misconceived policies and platitudinous promises" (173)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not offer a promising programme for work and employment and for the development of handicrafts, cottage industries and self-employment." (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not contain any solutions to the problems of rural India particularly those of agriculture, irrigation, electricity, seeds and fertilizers" (175)

श्री राधावल्लभ झा : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों की उपज की उचित कीमत तय करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (179)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानो को खाद, बीज तथा खेती के औजार उचित मूल्य पर सप्लाई करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (180)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानो को आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित मूल्य पर देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (181)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि किसानो के लिए ईख की कीमत 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (182)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानो को पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा उचित मूल्य पर उर्वरक दिलाने सबधी किसी ठोस बात का उल्लेख नही है।" (183)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से इजारेदार पूंजीपतियो, जमाखोरो, मुनाफाखोरों, सट्टेबाजों, चोर बाजारी करने वालो तथा जनता को चूसने वाले दूसरे लोगों को ऋण देने पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (184)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयला उत्पादन के मार्ग में उत्पन्न की जा रही बाधाओ को दूर करने के लिए कारगर उपाय अपनाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (185)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयले के मूल्यो मे कमी करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (186)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयला उत्पादन का भीतरघात करने वालो के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (187)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार के सथाल परगना तथा हजारीबाग जिलो के कुछ अराष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानो के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख नही है।" (188)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि कोयला उत्पादन मे मजदूरो के सहयोग लेने पर जोर डालने सम्बन्धी बात का अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख नही है।" (189)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानो को कोयला पहुचाने मे प्राथमिकता देने सबधी बात का अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख नही है।" (190)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे बिजली पैदा करने के लिए बिहार मे ऐटोमी पावर स्टेशन बनाने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है।" (191)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार में बिजली की कमी को दूर करने तथा खासकर उत्तर बिहार मे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत मे वृद्धि करने के लिए कटिहार मे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है।" (192)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिजली के बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाली चोरी को रोककर करोड़ो रुपये की होने वाली बर्बादी को रोकने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" (193)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे निकम्मे और व्यय बाहिल रेलवे बोर्ड को तोडकर रेलवे की व्यवस्था मे सुधार करने की दृष्टि से स्वतत्र निगम बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव क उल्लेख नहीं है।" (194)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे रेलवे बोर्ड की मजदूर विरोधी नीति मे परिवर्तन करने सबधी बात का उल्लेख नही है।" (195)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे रेलो को सुचारु रूप मे चलाने के लिए उसमे काम करने वाले करीब 17 लाख कर्मचारियो की सुख-सुविधाओ मे वृद्धि करने सबधी बात का उल्लेख नही है।" (196)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे रेल मजदूरो को बोनस देने की घोषणा का उल्लेख नही है।" (197)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि सभी प्रकार के श्रमजीवियो को बोनस देने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नही है।" (198)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मालो की ढुलाई के लिए पर्याप्त सख्या मे रेल डिब्बो की व्यवस्था करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (199)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि रेल डिब्बों के उत्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी मुजफ्फरपुर, ब्रिटानिया इजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, मोकामा तथा अन्य निजी कारखानों को फौरन अपने हाथ में लेकर चालू करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नही है।" (200)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मजदूर विरोधी नीति को तिलाजलि देकर उनकी विषमतो को सहानुभूति के साथ हल करने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" (201)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में श्रमिकों के हित में औद्योगिक विवाद कानून मे सशोधन करने के लिए ससद् के वर्तमान अधिवेशन मे एक विधेयक पेश एव पास करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है।" (202)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि एक उद्योग मे एक यूनियन बनाने के किसी सभावित प्रयास का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नही है।" (203)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर यूनियनो के प्रतिनिधि मूलक चरित्र का निर्णय करने तथा केवल उसे ही मान्यता देने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है।" (204)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि दवा उद्योगो, विश्वविद्यालयो और अस्पतालो मे काम करने वाले मजदूरों एवं कर्मचारियों को "वर्कमैन" घोषित करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नही है।" (205)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे कारखाना बन्दी और लाक आउट जैसी देश विरोधी एव मजदूर विरोधी कार्यवाहियो पर प्रतिबध लगाने का उल्लेख नही है।" (206)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पूजीपतियो के मुनाफो को सीमित करने सबधी बात का उल्लेख नही है। (207)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विदेशी कारखानो एव कम्पनिया द्वारा अपने मुनाफो को देश से बाहर भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का उल्लेख नही है।" (208)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रो मे उत्पादन वृद्धि का प्रतिफल मजदूरो को भी देने का कोई उल्लेख नही है। (209)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण म चुनावो म सरकारी मशीनरिया के उपयोग पर प्रतिबध लगने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नही है। (210)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे कर्ज-गुलामी की प्रथा को समाप्त करने तथा सभी प्रकार के महाजनी कर्जों को मनसूख करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (211)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जाडा जाये अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे जनवादी चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने के लिये प्रयास करने का उल्लेख नही है। (212)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये, अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि एशिया में सामूहिक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी सोवियत प्रस्ताव के स्वागत का उल्लेख अभिभाषण मे नही है।" (213)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सोवियत सघ तथा दूसरे समाजवादी देशो के साथ भारत की मैत्री मे दरार पैदा करने का प्रयास करने वाली प्रतिगामी शक्तियो के विरुद्ध सजग, सचेत और लगातार सघर्ष करने पर बल देने का उल्लेख नही है।" (214)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् --

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी विभागो म ऊपर से नीचे तक व्याप्त घोर भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन की कार्यवाही का उल्लेख नही है।" (215)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जाडा जाये अर्थात् --

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण म पिछडे राज्यो तथा क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिए विशेष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने का उल्लेख नही है।' (216)

कि प्रस्ताव क अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये, अर्थात --

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण म देश मे बढ़ रही साम्प्रदायिकता एव मारकाट को रोकने के लिए किसी प्रभावकारी कदम का उल्लेख नही है।' (217)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात --

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश को जाति एव धर्म के नाम पर बाटने का नारा देने वाले तत्वो की भर्त्सना का उल्लेख नही है।" (218)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जाडा जाये, अर्थात् --

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे बम्बई मे शिव-सेना द्वारा गैर-महाराष्ट्री लोगो पर किये जा रहे बर्बर हमले की निन्दा का उल्लेख नही है।" (219)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् --

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे राष्ट्रीय स्वय-सेवक सघ जमाते-इस्लामी, शिव-सेना तथा इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक एव जातीय विद्वेष फैलाने वाले सगठनो पर फौरन रोक लगाने का उल्लेख नही है।" (220)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond harbour). I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address is nothing but full of distortion of facts and travesty of truth" (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address fails to make a realistic assessment of the politico-economic conditions prevailing in India today" (223)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely :—

but regret that the Address fails to mention the fact that the congress Government by following wrong, anti people and promonopolist policies has brought the country on the verge of collapse' (224)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address fails to mention that more than 80 people have been shot dead on the streets of Gujarat for demanding foodgrains' (225)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that parliamentary democracy has been thrown overboard in West Bengal and all norms of parliamentary democracy have now been deliberately broken in Orissa, U P and Gujarat and in many other States previously in favour of the ruling Congress party "(226)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government let loose a reign of terror on the hungry people of Gujarat." (227)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that even now the Gujarat State Assembly has not been dissolved thereby strengthening the apprehension that the Centre has been conspiring to bring back the discredited ministry to power through the back door" (228)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address does not mention that the country under the leadership of the party in power at the Centre and most of the States, is rapidly heading for a one-party dictatorship, and that ours is already a police State" (229)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address fails to mention that the DIR, Emergency, MISA and other black Acts and Laws have been and are being utilised by the Government to suppress democratic movements of the common people against anti-people policies of the party in power" (230)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Government's unwillingness and failure to curb the forces of regionalism, Jinggoism and aggressive nationalism and also Government's unwillingness and failure to protect the minority South Indians in Bombay from the atrocities by the Shiv Sena, has found no place in the Address" (231)

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that the ruling party is making large-scale use of Central and State Government machinery to influence the elections in U.P., Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland and Pondicherry in its favour." (232)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has nothing to say on the growing corruption and the influence of black wealth which are sapping the very vitals of the nation." (233)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not also recognise the fact that the present Central Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister is the fountain head of all corruption." (234)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no reference in the Address to the problem of alarming growth in the incidence of unemployment and under-employment as if the problem does not exist." (235)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not recognise the fact that due to wrong and pro-monopolist economic, fiscal and monetary policies pursued by the Government, the country is in the midst of an economic crisis of unprecedented nature and that economic activities and production have almost come to a standstill." (236)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that price rise continues unabated despite Government's claim of bumper harvests, and that public distribution system throughout the country is on the verge of collapse due to the failure of the Government to realise even the modest targets of foodgrains procurement" (237)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address is silent over the fact that prices of daily necessities of life are not only sky-rocketing but some of the essential commodities have disappeared from the open market as well."(238)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that Government's failure and unwillingness to curb the growth of monopoly industrial houses and rural vested interests has not been mentioned in the Address." (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention that the Government did not enforce its scheme of wholesale wheat trade takeover in the interests of the rural rich, and as a result the scheme has flopped and in the States like Gujarat it has been formally scrapped." (240)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Rajasthan

Canal and the Lift Channel being taken up as a National Project by the Centre." (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for setting up of a Central University in Bikaner about which the people are very much agitated." (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for allotting more quota to Rajasthan for increasing the rationed quota of food-stuffs in Northern Rajasthan from 3 Kilograms a month to the original 8 Kilograms a month." (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Palana where lignite is available on location." (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for setting up of a fertilizer factory near Bikaner where lignite and gypsum are readily available at Palana and Jamsar respectively within a radius of 15 miles and adequate water will be available from the forthcoming Rajasthan Canal since Naphtha is becoming expensive due to the oil crisis and the use of lignite and gypsum are highly recommended for cheap fertiliser." (245)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central) : Sir I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain industries like the textiles have in fact been helped to produce articles which go into the consumption of the wealthy section of the community while reducing the production of commodities which go into common consumption such as cloth of medium and coarse varities." (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not acknowledge the need for the nationalisation of such industries as cotton textiles, sugar, essential drugs and vanaspati." (247)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern at the fact that the deficit financing, causing inflation, is not being kept under control." (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness that the Fifth Five Year Plan is doomed to failure unless the price situation is brought under control".(249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that while giving a rosy picture of the Fifth Five Year Plan the Address ignores the fact that the size of the Plan has already been reduced in fiscal terms as a result of nearly 25 per cent rise in prices during the last year." (250)

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address does not offer any special measures to meet the requirements of the vulnerable sections of the community, especially those in the rural areas" (251)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret the failure to supply the duly necessities of life and other essential commodities even to the government employees through a public distribution system such as Government run Fair Price Shops" (252)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

'but regret that while the Government and the Planning Commission are quibblingly talking about the so called consumption cut for the top 30 per cent of the community the Address does not come forward with any effective proposal for reducing even the conspicuous and ostentatious spending by the affluent sections of the society" (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that while the Government vex eloquence on raising the consumption of the bottom 30 per cent of the people the Address has no proposal what so ever to offer to raise the standard of living of this segment of the community" (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has completely forgotten the slogan 'garibi hatao' which was the keynote of the mendate of mid-term parliamentary election on which the present 5th Lok Sabha is based." (255)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address has chosen to by-pass the crucial question viz, that neither the slogan 'garibi hatao' nor the commitment for meeting the living conditions of the poorer sections of the community can be realised without changing existing production relations and hence without bringing about radical structural changes in the economy" (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address does not indicate any awareness of the havoc which is being caused by black money—the parallel system in our economy—nor does it indicate that demonatisation of the higher denomination notes has become essential" (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address is not alive to the fact that the black money is largely responsible for the rise in prices and corruption in the country" (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that in order to serve the class interest of the bourgeoise not only are the operations of black money allowed to continue but they are also in some ways encouraged by certain aspects of the Government policy." (259)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that the black money is responsible for corruption in high places which again is one of the contributory causes of rising prices." (260)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that even the public sector banks are still advancing disproportionately large amounts to monopolists and speculators under one pretext or another resulting in impermissible credit expansion in the private sector which again amounts to inflationary measure" (261)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that while the monopolists are being financed by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions the big business is diverting its internal resources for speculation and profiteering which result, among other things, in price boost." (262)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of monopolists and others in the big business are allowed to continue their accustomed tax evasion and tax avoidance running into several hundred crores of rupees annually while the funds resulting from such evasion and avoidance are diverted to speculation and profiteering." (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to carry out the anti-hoarding and de-hoarding drives throughout the country nor does it say a good word about the public initiative in launching such drives." (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not note the fact that even the government godowns as in Delhi were placed at the disposal of the whole-salers to secrete and hoard essential commodities which in some cases at least were later unearthed by popular intervention organised by the Delhi unit of the Communist Party of India." (265)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show concern at the fact that while some smaller fry has been arrested and punished for hoarding and profiteering the big shots in the world of black trade are left scot free." (266)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not have a critical approach to the corruption which is rampant in the top echelons of administration which are helping the speculators and profiteers." (267)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that while bemoaning the oil crisis the Address does not propose even of rationing on patrol while there is talk of further raising its price." (268)

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the extraordinary fact that even salt in many places have become scarce and is selling at exorbitant prices." (269)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain a blueprint for making drinking water available to the people in many parts of the country, particularly Rajasthan." (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not strike a note or urgency in completing Rajasthan Canal as a national project." (271)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to take steps for establishing a network of legal aid for the poor." (272)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE. Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make any truthful correct objective assessment of the prevailing economic situation in the country and to indicate any lead whatsoever to face the situation." (273)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to state that strikes, bandhs and unrest and that militant democratic mass actions are in fact the result of the rising prices, scarcities and shortages for which not only the monopolists, profiteers and hoarders but also the Government must share its responsibility." (274)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the bankruptcy of the Government in appreciating either the depth of the crisis or the causes which have brought about it is writ large on the Address." (275)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while claiming that 'the people's mood' in the present situation is understandable shows no difference whatsoever to their deep urges, not to speak of indicating any effective measures in response to the legitimate popular mood born of unrelieved suffering" (276)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address, as usual, is full with a plethora of platitudes and pretentions which in today's situation can only add to the despair of the masses in addition to causing the resentment and revulsion." (277)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is self-contradictory to note the fact that the rise in prices continue in our country today even when the production is rising as in the case of foodgrains." (278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that despite the bumper

crop this year, the food prices are still ruling high not only because of the operations of the hoarders and profiteers but also because of the failure of the Government to curb them by effective measures." (279)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not pin-point in particular the failures of the Government in the procurement of the kharif crop which has been allowed to be largely sabotaged by the Government's own vacillating as well as appeasing policies in favour of certain land owning classes, hoarders and wholesalers" (280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not have a word of appreciation for the CPI and other parties which had warned the Government last year that the rice procurement target was not going to be attained unless the Government vigorously went in for the takeover of the wholesale trade in rice through an effective machinery for the purpose and by enlisting people's cooperation." (281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not admit the fact that merely by offering high or so called incentive prices the foodgrains cannot at all be procurred in the absence of a correct Government policy of procurement through State takeover".(282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not criticise the failure of the State Governments of West Bengal and other rice producing States in fulfilling even their respective modest quotas for procurement." (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that during the first few weeks of harvesting, foodgrains have been allowed to be cornered by hoarders and wholesalers, with the authorities simply looking on in many places and even with their connivance." (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take any serious view of the total failure of the procurement of coarse grains as against the total target of 1.5 million tonnes." (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that even when the procurement was failing in several States the Ministry of Agriculture did not take any timely and effective action to set things right for ensuring procurement." (286)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that it is the liaison between the hoarders and wholesalers on the one hand and certain elements in the Government and administration on the other which has created the shortfalls in attaining the procurement targets." (287)

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any remorse on the part of the Government even for the fact that lesser quantity of foodgrains are today being supplied through the public distribution system while the system has virtually ceased to work in many regions and places in the country" (288)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the serious situation which has been created as a result of the low buffer stock in the Government godowns the procurement under way in many States is slow and disappointing" (289)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not acknowledge the fact that reliance on USA and certain other western countries for heavy food imports has proved to be wrong" (290)

But at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address surprisingly does not have a word of appreciation for the loan of 2 million tonnes of foodgrains by the friendly Soviet Union involving no foreign exchange expenditure to ease the critical food situation" (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address seems hardly conscious of the fact that along with the price hike in foodgrains the prices of other daily necessities of life continue to spiral causing mounting misery on the life of the common man." (292)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address, while expressing sympathy for the suffering of the people does not take due note of the fact that the Government itself has raised the prices of a number of essential commodities in utter disregard to their negative impact on the economy as a whole and also of the additional burden they put on the living standards of the masses" (293)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

'but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that the present inflation has become a built in feature of the present economic set up designed to fleece the masses through this mechanism in order to finance the capitalist development in the country (294)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address betrays a total lack of understanding of the phenomenon of the present price rise but seeks to rationalise and explain it away as inevitable where it is necessary to admit that the present price spiral in our country is largely caused by the internal factors such as hunting for profits, speculation, hoarding and profiteering" (295)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address even at this late hour does not recognise that the price issue cannot be effectively tackled without bring-

ing about certain urgently needed structural changes in our national economy and in particular without changes in our drastic economic and other measures against all those elements who are minting their millions out of the hunger and misery of the people." (296)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not realise that in order to check the price rise and ensure supplies of essential commodities to the people it is necessary to have physical control over such commodities not only at the distribution level but also at the production level for which nationalisation of certain consumer goods industries producing such daily necessities of life has become imperative." (297)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that instead of taking measures in the above direction the Government is currently busy in offering new concessions to monopolists and similar other elements in the name of enlisting their cooperation." (298)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that in these days of shortages and scarcities and also decline in production the monopolists increased their profits compared to the previous years and are being encouraged and assisted by the Government in doing so." (299)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दक्षिणी वियतनाम की क्रान्तिकारी अस्थायी सरकार को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (300)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ब्रिटिश और अमरीकी सरकारों द्वारा हिन्द महासागर के दिएगो गार्सिया में फौजी अड्डा कायम कर भारत की सुरक्षा पर आसन्न खतरा पैदा करने की उनकी घातक नीति की निंदा करने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" (301)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे ब्रिटिश और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियो द्वारा हिन्द महासागर के दिएगो गार्सिया में सैनिक अड्डा कायम करने के विरोध स्वरूप राष्ट्रमंडल से नाता तोड़ लेने का उल्लेख नही है।" (302)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जायें, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ब्रिटिश अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियो द्वारा हिन्द महासागर के दिएगो गार्सिया में फौजी अड्डे का निर्माण करने के विरोध स्वरूप उनका आर्थिक बहिष्कार करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (303)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जूनियर डाक्टरों की करीब दो महीने से चलने वाली हड़ताल को उनके साथ सम्मानपूर्ण तथा पहले से किये गये वादों को पूरा करने के आधार पर समझौता कर रोगियों की दिक्कतों का अन्त करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (304)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवश्यकता पर आधारित 314 रुपये का न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारित

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है ताकि उनमे व्याप्त असन्तोष को दूर किया जा सके।" (305)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे रेल कर्मचारियो को राष्ट्रीय दिवसो के अवसर पर केवल तीन दिनो की छुट्टी देने के बजाय तमाम सरकारी छुट्टियां अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियो की तरह देने या बदले मे ओवर टाइम की मजदूरी देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (306)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे हमारे देश के विभिन्न अगो और खासकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे अमरीकी घुसपेठ की निन्दा का उल्लेख नही है।" (307)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे हमारे देश मे सी० आई० ए० के गन्दे घिनौने कारनामो के विरुद्ध सतत और सजग सघर्ष करने तथा उनकी राष्ट्रघाती नीतियो का पर्दाफाश करने का आह्वान नही किया गया है।" (308)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि आन्ध्र की तरह देश के प्रत्येक प्रदेश मे कम-से-कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख नही है।" (309)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे खाद्य पदार्थों मे मिलावट करने वाले मानव जाति के दुश्मनो को फासी पर चढा देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (310)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सपूर्ण देश के विद्यालयो के लिए समान पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है। (311)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सपूर्ण देश में शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (312)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि कालेजो और विश्वविद्यालयो के अध्यापको और प्राध्यापको के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशो के अनुसार वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (313)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है। (314)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Government have failed to take drastic steps against the money lenders and land grabbers belonging to non-tribal communities who have been indulging to usrup land from tribals in the tribal areas through unfair means".

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not contain any proposal to take over tea industries in general and sick tea industries in particular immediately for the benefit of tea industry as well as tea garden labourers" (324)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not contain any proposal to nationalise all foreign banks." (325)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to provide land, to the poor and landless peasants in all the States by enacting a radical Land Reforms Act." (326)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to provide to Railways adequate number of railway wagons for transportation of goods." (327)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention about the need for immediate recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and also of the Government of Cambodia headed by exiled king Narodom Shinouk." (328)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the weakness of the Government to take strong attitude against US naval base in Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean and also the Government's failure to take any vigorous initiative in mobilising world opinion against the American activities in this part of the world." (329)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to provide reasonable prices to the producers of jute and cotton".(330)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to provide either jobs or maintenance allowances to the unemployed youth of the country."(331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to bring the entire non-producing areas of the country under Statutory Rationing areas and its failure in giving relief to the people of such areas from hardship of procuring foodgrains from the open markets at high prices".(332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to make a mention that the Government have failed to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains and they have surrendered to the pressure of the landlords, speculators, hoarders, black marketeers and wholesale traders in foodgrains." (333)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to withdraw Emergency which has been in force in India since, 1972." (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any indication as to when the actual work for setting up of jute mill and paper mill in Tripura will be undertaken." (335)

[Shri Dashrath Deb].

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any activity of the Government to establish train services from Calcutta to Agartala via Bangladesh although the principle for having such train service operation was accepted long before by the Governments of India and Bangladesh".(336)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to link-up Agartala, the Caiptal of Tripura State with the rest of India by Railways even after 26 years of our independence".(337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government let loose a reign of terror on the poor tribals of Raina Sarma in Tripura for uprooting them from their traditionally occupied land for the construction of centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Gomati Hydro Electric Project." (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to provide alternative land to those Jhumias in Tripura who have been uprooted from Jhuming occupation owing to the extension of Reserve Forests."(339)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any proposal to introduce Regional autonomy in the Tribal areas of Tripura." (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any mention of a scheme to undertake the construction work for establishing railway lines from Dharmanagar to Agartala in Tripura during the ensuing financial year." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that Government have failed to preserve Tribal Reserve Area which was constituted by Maharaja for the protection of backward tribals in Tripura before the attainment of our Independence." (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any proposal for reconstituting Tribal Scheduled Area in Tripura and for introduction of Regional autonomy there to undertake development work of the tribal area" (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have failed to stop atrocities perpetrated against Harijans and tribals in various parts of the country". (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not tell the citizens of India that 'Garibi Hatao' slogan made by the Ruling Party in its election campaign during the election of Fifth Lok Sabha was not for execution but for deception." (345)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Government to supply the daily necessities of life and other essential commodities to the low and middle income groups of citizens of the country in general and to the low and middle income groups of citizens living in transport bottleneck areas like Tripura and Mizoram in particular through public distribution system such as Government run fair price shops". (346)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not say anything about the fact that the price rise of the essential commodities continues unabated and public distribution system of all essential articles throughout the country is on the verge of collapse." (347)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : Sir, I beg to move :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show concern that the Union Government still believes that all its policies are correct and that it is only some other people who have gone wrong." (372)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that the DIR and MISA are being grossly misused by the authorities so much so that in some cases at least the Supreme Court have had to pass strictures against such misuse." (373)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness that the right wing forces in the country are being helped by the policies of the Government, especially in relation to the day to day problems of the masses." (374)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any concern on the part of the Government that more than 30,000 political workers are today in prisons either as under trial prisoners or under detention orders, which is a sad commentary on our public affairs." (375)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to commute the death sentences on political workers." (376)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that use of third degree methods against political workers will be strictly prohibited in the whole country." (377)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the frequent use of MISA against trade union movement notwithstanding the assurance that the MISA would not be used against trade union and other democratic movements." (378)

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take not of the fact that even Members of Parliament have on more than one occasion been assaulted by the police even when they knew the identity of the persons so assaulted." (379)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give a warning against the dangerous theory of 'limited dictatorship' which can only encourage those who are interested in replacing the present parliamentary democracy by authoritarian and ultimately by a reactionary takeover of the country." (380)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the current right wing political manoeuvres behind the slogan of a "national government" when the actual need of the moment is to bring about a shift to the Left of the Government by the combined efforts and struggles of the Left and democratic forces." (381)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any realisation that centrism has completely failed to meet the needs of the country or even to safeguard democrary" (382)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see that the threat to parliamentary democracy arise from the acts of omission and commission of the bourgeois rule." (383)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give an assurance that the pending applications of freedom fighters' will be expeditiously disposed of and that every one eligible for getting pension will be granted it without any avoidable delay, the priorities being given to the cases of old, sick and otherwise needy persons." (384)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to evole a sound policy in regard to newsprint, which is in short supply" (385)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not noted the fact that while the big newspapers have reduced their pages on the pretext of shortage of newsprint, they maintain the advertisements on the old scale by reducing the space allowed to news coverage." (386)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the small newspapers and journals which are facing great difficulties will receive special consideration from the Government to overcome them." (387)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that big newspapers are misusing their newsprint quotas in various ways including the issue of so called consumer supplement." (388)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not pay any heed to the legitimate democratic demands of the working journalists contained in the representation of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists made to the authorities from time to time." (389)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not note the fact that the All India Radio is more and more functioning as a crude mouth-piece of ministers and Government while the coverage of democratic mass activities and other activities of our social and cultural life are neglected." (390)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to reorganise the All India Radio in such a manner it educates public opinion in an objective manner and help promotion of cultural and other popular activities." (391)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that Address does not take due note of the controversy which has arisen between the bureaucrats and technocrats, the latter having their legitimate grievances yet unredressed." (392)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the discontent and frustration are now spread even among doctors and engineers many of whom are currently on strike in different parts of the country." (393)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any realisation on the part of the Government that the privilege and prominence which the IAS people are enjoying is causing resentment and discontentment not only among the scientific and technical workers but among others also in the country." (394)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to discontinue the practice of writing confidential reports in the Government services which are instruments of ensuring subservience to the higher officials sychophancy and intimidation as well as victimisation." (395)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the textile magnates and some others are given new licences in the name of export promotion while in fact this device is used for earning added profits." (396)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of such malpractices and patronage in the undertakings under Government management as the extension of service to the INTUC leaders in violation of the rules and regulations in the Kulti unit of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, while workers and employees owing allegiance to the AITUC are being forced to retire." (397)

[Smt. Roza Deshpande].

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that under the socalled settlement of the PL 480 loans Rs 830 crores have been left with the US mission in India to be spent by them when it is known that much of this fund is utilised for financing the CIA and other activities." (398)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that the Indian Ambassador in Washington is going about beating the drums of Indo-US friendship while the Americans are building up a nuclear naval-cum-air base in Diego Garcia to threaten the security of India and other countries." (399)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret the failure to recognise the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam" (400)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret the failure to curb the CIA activities in our country which have been recently stepped up in the North Eastern Region and also a link-up over similar activities in Bangladesh" (401)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the inspired invitation to the Ford Foundation and similar other American Missions by different ministries will be stopped." (402)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take of the fact that in the name of tourists, anti-India subversive foreign elements are increasingly coming to our country." (403)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not make any promise of formulating a democratic national education policy to meet the requirements of the changing times" (404)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the growing discontent and frustration among the teaching community all over the country whose demands are often being brushed aside by the concerned authorities." (405)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not show concern at the deterioration of the standards in the central universities like the Vishwa Bharti where mismanagement and nepotism have grown to alarming proportions" (406)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not show concern at the rampant prevalence of corruption in high places in the administration of all the States." (407)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that serious charges of corruption have been made against a number of Chief

Ministers in the country and that it has not indicated as to how the Government proposes to deal with these charges." (408)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : I beg to move :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to analyse the serious economic and political crisis gripping the country and the policies and actions of the Government which led to this serious situation" (416)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address fails to give a positive lead to the country and the people to face the trials and tribulations brought on them by the anti-people pro-monopoly, pro landlord policies of the Government" (417)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address is a complete negation of the Government's earlier declaration of curbs on monopolies, distribution of surplus lands of landlords, eradication of poverty, solution of unemployment and underemployment, prevention of concentration of economic power and all other rosy promises made to the people at the time of the last general elections to Parliament" (418)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address attempts to place the blame for the sufferings of the people on the working people who are compelled to resort to strikes and bandhs in order to protest against the continuous and steep increase in prices, scarcity of essential articles, blackmarketing and adulteration which the Government have completely failed to control" (419)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to take note of the all-pervasive corruption and moral degeneration of the ruling circles in the country led by the ruling Party's highest functionaries and the sense of frustration, indignation and cynicism that such a situation creates among the masses of people" (420)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to take note of the destruction of norms and forms of parliamentary democracy in the country by the ruling party for narrow, partisan and factional interests." (421)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the subversion of democracy and the rule of law in many parts of the country by the ruling party and its Government in Centre and States in order to perpetuate the ruling faction's grip over the State apparatus and destroy the growth of healthy opposition" (422)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the serious and blatant misuse of official State machinery for electioneering in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa." (423)

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that the procurement of foodgrains has by and large failed because of the pro-landlord and pro-trader policies of the Central and State Governments" (424)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the stagnation in industrial production" (425)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to apprehend the causes which has led and is leading to recurring power crisis, loss of production and breakdown of transport system" (426)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to pay heed to the persistent demand of the people of Gujarat for dissolution of the Assembly and holding of fresh elections" (427)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address has ignored the attempts at suppression of popular movements in the country by the Government by resort to frequent police lathi charges, firings and calling in of Armed Forces" (428)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has completely ignored the mounting problem of millions of unemployed youth and the social and political unrest in the country arising therefrom." (429)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has completely ignored the continuing inhouman oppressions of the Harijans, adivasis and agricultural labour and poor peasants in the country" (430)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address ignores the serious threat to the integrity of the country posed by the recurrent attacks of the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra on the linguistic minorities and the sense of insecurity felt by them because of the open and unashamed support to such fascist forces by the State Government in Maharashtra" (431)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to honour the assurances given to the Junior Doctors on 31st March, 1973" (432)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to fulfil the targets of food procurement" (433)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address ignores the growing attacks on trade unionists and left political party workers in West Bengal by Congress supporters and anti-socials." (434)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to withdraw the Emergency." (435)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to supply foodgrains to the mass of people at a reasonable price through fair price shops." (436)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

'but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to take over all the closed factories and mills throughout the country." (437)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

'but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to give need-based minimum wage to toiling masses including the agricultural labourers" (438)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

'but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to dissuade the State Governments specially the Maharashtra State Government from pursuing the policy of parochial approach of giving employment only to the sons of the soil *i.e.* the Marathi speaking people." (439)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to nationalise all the foreign private companies working in India." (440)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address ignores the failure of the Government to stop the monopoly growth in the country." (441)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address overlooks the fact that the land reforms measures are still not being implemented in many States with the result that the concentration of land in the hands of few still continues to the detriment not only of agriculture but of national economy as a whole." (464)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to take measures to stop all the evictions of the toiling peasantry from land." (465)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take into consideration the problems created for the toiling peasantry because of lack of necessary supply of fertilisers, seeds, credit, other input and water facilities to them while all the benefits are going mainly to the landlords and rich peasants." (466)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to provide necessary inputs, water and other facilities to the toiling peasantry by ensuring their distribution among them in co-ordination with the peasants." (467)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address is completely oblivious of the inhuman conditions in which the agricul-

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

tural workers live as well as of their problem of minimum wages which are denied to them." (468)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Harijans have become lately the special targets of the landlords and other exploiters in the villages and that in some cases Harijans are being brutally murdered and even their homes are being burned". (469)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the fact that house sites have not been provided to most of the Harijans and agricultural workers in our rural area." (470)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address gives no assurance that at least arrangement for drinking water will be made for all the villages while it is well known that almost one half of our villages do not have any facility for drinking water." (471)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not realise that the rate of growth and stability in agricultural production can never be ensured without reorganising our agricultural economy and in particular without changing the existing production relations." (472)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that although a large number of new branches of public sector Banks have been opned in the rural areas they are catering almost wholly to the needs of rural rich ignoring the poorer sections of the peasantry." (473)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that unemployment and under-employment in the country-side is growing at a time when new employment opportunities in the urban areas have begun to shrink." (474)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the industrial production in the country has begun to slump, the rate of growth last year being only 3 per cent as against the annual target of 11 per cent under the 4th Plan." (475)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show concern at the fact that in many cases the industrial production is deliberately brought down by the monopolists and others with a view to blackmailing and pressurising the Government or for earning extraordinary profits by creating artificial scarcity." (476)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the sabotage in the public sector industries is being planned and consciously carried out by the agents of the vested interest and bureaucrats who are entrenched in them." (477)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the calculated sabotage in the public sector is intended to put the public sector in disrepute so that the Government is pressurised not to go ahead with the expansion of public sector." (478)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in some public sector units like coal, the agents of monopolists have begun to enter the mines in the guise of contractors with the connivance of officials." (479)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no anxiety has been shown over the fact that there are new moves to invite foreign private capital including the multinational corporations to our country." (480)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the authorities to put a ceiling on industrial profits while it is well known that some of the industries are making exorbitant profits." (481)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the legitimate problems of the small and medium industries which are suffering today due to lack of raw materials, credits and other legitimate assistance from the Government." (482)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that industrial development of the backward regions is being neglected thereby perpetuating the uneven development and imbalance in our economy." (483)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not give an assurance that monopolists will not be allowed to enter the backward regions in the name of their development." (484)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not promise adequate assistance to the State Governments for development of public sector industries." (485)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not find it necessary to stop the production of small cars either in the public sector or in the private sector when the need of the nation is to mobilise all available resources in the automobile industry for production of buses and other vehicles for public transport." (486)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not give any warning against new concessions being made to monopolists including foreign monopolists." (487)

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show concern at the fact that the production of steel has gone down and the crisis is being created by vested interest both in steel and coal industries." (488)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that there is no proper co-ordination between coal, steel and washeries with a view to ensure production in the steel industry." (489)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that Tatas and Birlas and other monopoly houses are becoming richer year by year notwithstanding the existence of the Monopolies Commission." (490)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not realise that the Monopolies Commission has miserably failed to fulfil its objective in view of the fact that its work is nullified by the vested interest." (491)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not realise that the Monopolies Commission which has been appointed to deal with the problem has become now a mere eye-wash to bamboozle the people." (492)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Government have entered into a shady deal with the Esso to purchase their shares at a heavy cost while it was necessary to nationalise this and other foreign oil concerns." (493)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to take drastic measures with a view to eliminating monopoly capital altogether." (494)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not pay any heed to the demand of the working class for the nationalisation of jute industry." (495)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not ensure the participation of the workers in the management at all levels in public sector industry." (496)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awarerness that for ensuring industrial production and peace on the industrial front it is of paramount importance to have democratic industrial relations policy the formulation of which is deliberately being deferred." (497)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the sabotage of the Bokaro expansion programme in order to suit the interest of Tatas who are seeking to expand their steel plant." (498)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not give any warning against inviting the Americans for off-shore oil exploration".(499)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that new licences are being given to monopolies for cement factories in the name of mini-plants for quick Production, thereby going against the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution".(500)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the going out of the way to invite US monopoly capital for fresh investments in India in the name of improving Indo-US economic cooperation".(501)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that a number of foreign teams belonging to multi-national corporations have been invited to India to explore the possibilities of investment".(502)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to disapprove the use of governmental machinery by the ruling Congress for electioneering in U.P., Orissa and all other parts of the country where the poll is being held in February, 1974".(503)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not criticise and disapprove the use of governmental media, particularly All India Radio and Television, by the ruling Congress leaders and Ministers for electioneering and party propaganda in various States of the Indian Union where elections are in progress at present".(504)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need of the ruling Congress Party taking an initiative and lead in establishing a good and proper code of conduct in campaigning so that elections do approximate to the idea of 'free and fair elections'."(505)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to check rising prices and inflation in the country".(506)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to take measures to reduce substantially, if not eliminate altogether, the various man-made scarcities in essential commmodities and goods".(507)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the faliure to check lavish and pompous style of living by ruling party leaders while in the same breath they go on talking loudly about poverty and promising day in and day out the removal of poverty from our land".(508)

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar.]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of wheat take-over in many parts of the country".(509)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the public distribution system in various States of the Union".(510)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to eradicate corruption, nepotism, favouritism and such other ills and poisons from the political, administrative, financial and public fields of the country".(511)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret the failure to prepare, plan and implement the relevant developmental plans for bettering the lot of the teeming millions on a just and rational basis and with a sense of right ordering of pressing priorities".(512)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू .

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकार देश मे छिपे काले धन को निकाल बाहर करने मे विफल रही है।" (513)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकार काला धन इकट्ठा करने पर प्रतिबध लगाने मे विफल रही है।" (514)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकार काले धन एकत्र करने वालो तथा इजारेदार पूजीपतियो पर अधिक कर लगाने मे विफल रही है।" (515)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्तमान पूंजीवादी समाज को सभी बुराइयो एव असमानताओं की जड मानने का उल्लेख नही है।" (516)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे चुनावो मे बेशुमार धन व्यय करने पर प्रतिबध लगाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (517)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे राजनेताओ, काला धन एकत्र करने वालो तथा इजारेदार पूजीपतियो के बीच चोली-दामन के सम्बन्ध को समाप्त करने के लिए किसी निश्चित कार्य-का उल्लेख नही है। (518)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकार द्वारा सन् 1971 मे दिये गये आश्वासनो को पूरा करने के लिए विशिष्ट कदम उठाने का उल्लेख नही है।" (519)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे जातिवाद, साम्प्रदायिकता तथा क्षेत्रवाद की निन्दा नही की गई है।" (520)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विभिन्न सरकारी विभागो मे नौकरशाही रवैये की निन्दा नही की गई है।" (521)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विश्वविद्यालयो और खासकर बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय मे बढ़ती हुई साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियो की निन्दा नही की गई है।" (522)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि अमरीकी तथा दूसरे विदेशी इजारेदारो को भारत मे धन लगाने की

अनुमति नही दी जायेगी।" (523)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे भारतीय खाद्य-निगम के अधिकारियो द्वारा करोड़ो रुपये का गोलमाल करने की भर्त्सना करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (524)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे स्वतत्रता सेनानियों को पेशन देने में विलंब करने की नीति की निदा नही की गई है।" (525)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे स्वतत्रता सेनानियो के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में स्वतत्रता सेनानी कालोनी के निर्माण का उल्लेख नही है।" (526)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे अण्डमान जेल (काला पानी) को स्वतत्रता सेनानी स्मारक के रूप मे परिवर्तित करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (527)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गरीब जनता पर किसी भी प्रकार का कर नही लगाने का उल्लेख नही है।" (528)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में घाटे के बजट की अर्थव्यवस्था का अन्त करने का उल्लेख नही है।" (529)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अमरीका से किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता न लेने का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नही है।" (530)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that due to the exploitation by money-lenders, forest contractors and corrupt officials in the tribal belts, the triabls are being ruined economically".(531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that most of the State Governments and the university authorities have failed to implement the recommendation of the U.G.C. regarding salary scales for college and university teachers with modification as suggested by the associations of the respective institutions".(532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the complete breakdown of the examination system of the educational institutions throughout the country".(533)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that due to coming up of the National projects like Gumati Hydro-electric Project in Tripura about 15 thousand tribals and others have been forcibly uprooted from the lands traditionally occupied by them and neither adequate compensation for

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the land they lost nor any alternative lands have been provided to them".(534)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note that the Tribal Development Blocks controlled and run by non-tribal dominated officials have hastened up the wiping out the tribal population of the various Tribal Development Block areas in the country, instead of rehabilitating and providing tribals gainful occupation". (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the national projects like Bhilai Plant, Bokaro Plant, Ranchi Complex and other irrigation dams have rendered tremendous disservice to tribals causing eviction, making them homeless and destitute because of the absence of planning to provide alternative rehabilitation to the evicted families for the lands acquired for the projects".(536)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note the fact that the Government have failed to construct even a single irrigation project in Tripura during the last 26 years".(537)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that due to lack of proper schemes for rehabilitation of the evicted people, the national projects, such as irrigation projects, construction of water dams, Bhilai Plant, Bokaro Plant, Ranchi Complex have become source of eviction of tribals and causes of their hardship and ruination".(538)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : I beg to move :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the prevailing trend in the Ministry of Industrial Development is one of giving maximum possible encouragement as well as concessions to the private sector industries notably the monopoly houses." (539)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Ministry of Industrial Development is now-a-days regarded as very helpful by the big business elements".(540)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give an assurance that the factories and mills, the management of which have been taken over by the Government, will be run efficiently".(541)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that sometimes the capitalists are themselves interested in handing over their undertakings after mismanaging them to the Government".(542)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has ignored the criticism that the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks have been packed with the representatives of monopolists".(543)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the legitimate grievances of the small scale units in the leather industry while new opportunities, including those regarding export, are being offered to some big units in the industry".(544)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the address does not show sympathy for the difficulties into which the small scale units of woollen industry, especially in Punjab, have now been put to as a result of Partonage to the bigger industrialists". (545)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not pay any heed to the criticism of the working class and the organised trade union movement against the "tough" policy of the Government towards labour notably to intimidate and brow-beat them".(546)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address is not alive to the strong criticism which has been made recently against the indiscriminate resort to lock-outs by Government undertakings even when an industrial dispute is pending with a view to pressurise the labour and gain an upper hand in bargaining with them".(547)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the serious situation created by the large scale victimisation of the workers by the employers in many places".(548)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that employers in many cases as in jute industry are flouting their agreements with the labour or even the terms of tripartite agreements".(549)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that in a number of places some elements in the INTUC are being deliberately boosted while popular representative units are being denied recognition".(550)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that of late there is a tendency on the part of the Government to keep the Labour Ministry, as far as possible, out of the picture when the industrial disputes call for the intervention of the Labour Ministry".(551)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Government is showing scant regard for even the unanimous recommendations and proposals of the central trade union organisations".(552)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that even now equal wage for equal work

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is not guaranteed and that women workers are continued to be discriminated against". (553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that even now no norms have been evolved for determining the national minimum wage for the workers".(554)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that democratic intervention in actual and potential industrial disputes by the Government is becoming more and more difficult in view of the fact that some influential ministers are interested in collecting funds from the industrialists".(555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the magnitude of the problem of the staggering growth of unemployment including unemployment amongst the educated youths".(556)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not seem to be concerned at the fact that the rate of growth of unemployment today is far ahead of the rate of growth in the creation of employment opportunities with the result that the back-log of unemployed persons is steadily increasing".(557)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not criticise the fact that the funds allocated under the so-called rural employment crash programme have been largely wasted".(558)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not propose any measures to stop retrenchment of workers which is still going on in the country".(559)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not propose any measure whatsoever for helping unemployed persons" (560)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the explosive situation which has been created as a result of growth of unemployment especially due to the fact that some rightist elements in the country are trying to exploit this development in semi-fascist style for advancing their political designs".(561)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not display any concern at the fact that even among the engineers and doctors the unemployment is alarmingly growing and that some of these people are going out of the country in search of employment".(562)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that as a result of the uncertainties in the Food Corporation of India as well as its mismanagement a large number of employees are now threatened with retrenchment".(563)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that unemployment has been aggravated by an indiscriminate closure of mills and factories in some cases and that the Government does not intervene in time to ensure uninterrupted running of these undertakings".(564)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Government have not made a serious effort to assess the dismension of the unemployment problem and the rate of its growth".(565)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address disregards the popular suggestion that in the present economic situation the Government should step remittances of all profits, dividends, royalties, interests, etc. by foreign business concerns operating in this country".(566)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to declare a moratorium on repayment of foreign debts particularly when such repayments amount to nearly over rupees five hundred crores eating up more than one-third of India's export earnings".(567)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address, while taking note of the recent developments in Gujarat, does not care to go deeply into the causes behind them, much less into the responsibility of the State and the Central Government in bringing about the eruption of popular discontent and anger".(568)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that although the production of foodgrains as well as of ground-nut was a bumper one, artificial shortages and scarcities were created by the wholesalers and the hoarders with the backing of the ex-Gujarat Ministry".(569)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not own the responsibility of the Central Government when it failed to supply adequate quantities of foodgrains to Gujarat during the critical period".(570)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the role corrupt on in high places in Gujarat including the ministerial level had played in emboldening the hoarders and profiteers and generally in creating the crisis which could have been easily avoided".(571)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the fact that although in some places right-wing parties initially wanted to exploit the situation, the popular upsurge by and large was spontaneous".(572)

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That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that instead of facing the situation calmly and sympathetically the Gujarat State Government reacted violently against the people and launched repression by wanton resort to curfew, lathi charge, teargassing and even police firing in addition to arrests under MISA".(573)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show sympathy for those who had been killed by unprovoked and premeditated police firing in Ahmedabad and other places when it is well known that a young muslim boy Rahman in the Jamalpur area of the city was shot dead when he was flying a kite from the roof of a house and Pankaj Joshi was killed in the Shahapur area in a similar cold-blooded manner" (574)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that while the people were being attacked no action was initially taken against the hoarders and profiteers in Ahmedabad and other places" (575)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that serious charges of corruption were being levelled against some ex-Ministers of ex-Gujarat Government without any action being taken against them or even without the Central Government taking any interest in the matter".(576)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that when Gujarat was passing through a crisis the ex-Ministers there were openly engaged in factional quarrels and mutual shippings, some of them jokeying for the Chief Ministership".(577)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account that despite the so called majority of the ruling party in the Gujarat Assembly and the formal existence of a ministry, the latter had virtually collapsed and there was no trace of collective responsibility in it at all" (578)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Central Government instead of trying to assess correctly and objectively the situation in Gujarat thought it fit to protect the ex-Gujarat Ministry".(579)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not realise that the popular demand for the removal of the ex-Gujarat Ministry should have been heeded much earlier in order to bring the situation under control instead of allowing it to go altogether out of hand" (580)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the futile exercise of assessment of the situation in Gujarat at which was carried out by one of the Central Ministers".(581)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of the damage done by the ex-Gujarat Ministry in arresting the trade union leaders and others in order to suppress the movement instead of trying to take some immediate measures to improve the food situation in co-operation with the people".(582)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the situation in Gujarat demanded handling at the highest level in the union Cabinet".(583)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not seem to be alive to the fact that while the Gujarat Government had so miserably failed to meet the needs of the people, it was wrong and provocative step to call out the army to intimidate them" (584)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address fails to note that the calling out of the army in Gujarat looked like an attempt to protect an uncivil, unwanted and throughly discredited Govenment, thereby causing damage to the position of the army itself in addition to provoking the masses".(585)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not realise that after more than 50|60 persons had been killed in Gujarat as a result of police firings what is necessary for the Government is to take all necessary steps to improve the situation regarding food and other essential commodities". (586)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that the Gujarat Ministry had done a great damage to democracy nor does it see that what has happened in Gujarat is a grim warning for those authority". (587)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not realise that unless the situation in Gujarat is tackled rightly the right wing and disruptive forces are bound to take advantage of it to push their own political ends as they have already begun to do". (588)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any serious concern at the growth of communal and other divisive activities in some parts of the country in the recent period". (589)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that some communal organisations have greatly intensified their poisonous campaign during the recent period leading to violent incidents in different parts of the country". (590)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not own up the responsibility of the Central Government which has failed to ensure the implementa-

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tion of the recommendations of the Srinagar meeting of the National Integration Council held in 1968" (591)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show due awareness that the communal elements are still entrenched in bureaucracy and in the police with the result that the minority communities sometimes do not get even elementary protection which has been guaranteed to them under the Constitution" (592)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the communal propaganda which is being carried on in some schools and colleges". (593)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not admit that the Government has made no serious effort to identify the communal elements in the Administration and the Police with a view to removing them from service". (594)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that drastic action will be immediately taken to ban all communal propaganda in the country and firmly suppress it without which both secularism and national integration will always remain in danger" (595)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not express its disapproval of the praise showered on late R.S.S. Chief by the Union Home Minister while trying to score a debating point against some other communal leader in the country".(596)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that the forces of communalism are now trying to link up their nefarious activities with the popular discontent of the people, thereby seeking a camouflage for their criminal and anti-national activities" (597)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern that some Ministers at the Centre are sympathetic to communal forces, not to speak of the top bureaucrats and high police officials". (598)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address proposes no effective measures against the Shiv Sena in Bombay which is indulging in instigating riots against the non-Maharashtrians and also against the democratic movement".(599)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the fact that the worthy admonition by the Prime Minister and others of the Central Government against the Shiv Sena activities in Bombay have been all but ignored by the Maharashtra Government". (600)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness that when some Ministers and prominent leaders of the ruling party seek the cooperation and alliance with the Shiv Sena, the latter cannot but be emboldened to carry on its disruptive activities which has in fact happened and is still happening in Bombay". (601)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not give an unequivocal warning against unprincipled gang-up by the ruling party with the Shiv Sena in view of the fact that such gang-up gives a boost and protection to the organisations like the Shiv Sena".(602)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the serious concern which has been expressed by the people of Kerala, Karnataka and other places against the Shiv Sena's activities in Bombay". (603)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Maharashtra Government is trying to persecute the C P I. and other Leftist forces who are fighting the disruptive and violent activities of the Shiv Sena in Bombay". (604)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not give any convincing assurance that the Central Government will do everything in its competence and power to curb the activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay so that the people in the city may feel secured". (605)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has completely ignored the deliberations and decisions of the recently held All-India Convention against Communalism in Delhi." (606)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not suggest that the Union Home Ministry will be thoroughly overhauled so that it can discharge its responsibilities in protecting the minority communities and in dealing with communal activities in the country in the most effective manner." (607)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not seem to be aware that most of the State Governments are simply flouting even the directives of the Central Government in regard to the task of dealing with communalism and communal activities" (608)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not see that under communal pressure even Urdu language is still being, in practice, denied its rightful place in our national life and that the Central Government is not taking effective measures to remedy the situation". (609)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not even promise that the Nepali language will be included in the

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Eighth Schedule of the Constitution when the entire Nepali speaking people are already restless over this issue". (610)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not indicate that the demands of the Nepali speaking people and also of the tribal peoples for autonomy, within the constitutional framework, will be symathetically considered where there is basis for such demand being legitimately met' (611)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to note that the prolongation of the Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute may create new difficulties" (612)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the growing popular demand for greater economic powers especially for planned development of the States" (613)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the disruptive and separatist propaganda which has been started in Orissa by some communal and political forces in the name of 'concurrent economic powers' with the Centre" (614)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address pays no heed to the popular demand for lowering the voting age from 21 to 18". (615)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate and realisation on the part of the Government that the stability of the country cannot be ensured without radical, social and economic changes and improving the living conditions of the downtrodden masses'.(616)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the theory of political stability through legislative majority for the ruling party has been already belied by the recent developments in Andhra Pradesh, U P, Gujarat and Orissa" (617)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to note that in the socio economic conditions of today, the problem of political stability cannot be solved merely by gaining electoral majorities while neglecting the basic task of national rejuvenation" (618)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to note that the root of instability lies in the continuing social injustice, exploitation and oppression by a handful, directed against the overwhelming majority of our people". (619)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not show due awareness of the fact that a strong and stable Government at the Centre, which is undoubtedly necessary, can only be based on the foundations of an

ever expanding democracy and on the ruins of the outmoded and oppressive socio-economic order". (620)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not have the historical view of social developments inasmuch as it seems to realise that even with the framework of capitalism the political and economic stability can be achieved" (621)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address does not accept the fact that capitalism itself produces instability all along the line and that to achieve real stability means the abandonment of the capitalist path of development" (622)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the spate of foundation-stone laying ceremonies performed by the Prime Minister during the UP election campaign even in the case of projects for which sanction has not been obtained in the Fifth and Fourth Plans thereby exerting a corrupting influence on the voters".(623)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention concrete measures to reduce economic and social inequalities and to break stranglehold of monopolists on our economy".(624)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to demonetise the currency with a view to unearthing black money in the country".(625)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to make the take-over of the wholesale trade of wheat a success by ending the distinction between the marketable surplus and marketed surplus while procuring wheat" (626)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to streamline the working of the nationalised banks and radically change the norms of credit worthiness so that the neglected sections of industry and agriculture could secure financial assistance". (627)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to protect the lives of weaker sections and linguistic minorities in the country".(628)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the urgent need to implement radical land reforms".(629)

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any proposal for introduction and passing of a Bill for amending the Industrial Disputes Act in the interest of workers during the current session of Parliament". (630)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention, of any proposal to declare as 'workmen', labourers and employees working in pharmaceutical industries, universities and hospitals." (631)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the urgent need to settle the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute leading to fratricidal war between the people of the two States" (632)

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor) : I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any positive assurance to protect the traditional industries of Kerala such as cashew and coir".(633)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of any action to be taken against the persons indulging in atrocities against linguistic minorities, weaker sections of the communities and women in various parts of the country and the failure of the Government to protect their lives and properties." (634)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn the frequent atrocities committed against Harijans in various parts of the country and the continuous failure of the Government to protect their lives and properties" (635)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no assurance has been given in the Address about the concrete measures to provide adequate representation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities in Government, quasi-Government, nationalised banks and private enterprises." (636)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that in the Address no anxiety has been expressed about the continuous failure of the Government in taking concrete, basic and effective measures to remove untouchability" (637)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government in taking concrete and effective measures to remove illiteracy among the people within a specified time" (638)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no anxiety has been expressed about the continuous failure of the Government in taking concrete and effective measures to remove unemployment among the educated youth within a specified time" (639)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not reflect truly and fully the present state of the Union".(643)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of tremendous all-round hardships and harassments faced and suffered by countless commoners and citizens of the country to-day".(644)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not unfold candidly and boldly the Union Government's response to the current economic crisis".(645)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the underlying and unquestionably serious crisis of confidence that confronts our nation at present and the leadership of the day is not properly and adequately reflected in the Address." (646)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to convince the people that the Government is honestly and surely working towards the establishment of a democratic, just and egalitarian society".(647)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the variety of tasks and challenges which face the Government and the people in political, administrative, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of national life." (648)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address lacks the realistic and rational approach to the various problems facing the nation." (649)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no effective steps or measures have been indicated or outlined in the Address to give a better deal to the millions of our countrymen still hopelessly languishing far below the poverty line." (650)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no prompt and punitive steps to be taken by Government against those who indulge in hoarding and speculation, are mentioned in the Address." (651)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government in obtaining an adequate procurement of grains, thereby throwing to winds the whole public distribution system." (652)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government in effectively checking and curbing the smuggling of goods and articles." (653)

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Mines and Railways in raising and moving the coal to various centres of consumption throughout the country." (654)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no neat and clear indication in the Address as to how the extraordinary damage done to our economy is proposed to be repaired by expeditious and corrective action at both the policy making as well as the executive levels" (655)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that Adress fails to express in a concrete way the new and positive aspects of our foreign policy" (656)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any practical schemes to reduce the mounting unemployment in the country, particularly among the educated youth." (657)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the continually depressed and oppressed lot of the countless number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes." (658)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the inhuman treatment and cruelties and tortures perpetrated on the Harijans and Adivasis." (659)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no remedial measures have been mentioned in the Address to give a better deal to the Harijans and Adivasis and to free them from the horrors and humiliations to which they are subjected." (660)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the depressing climate on our educational and university campuses" (661)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the Government's stand on Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute" (662)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Government to immediately institute judicial inquiry into the charges of corruption against ministers and other high-office-holders in many parts of the country." (663)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the delay in taking decisions by the Government on several long standing issues and disputes." (664)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the working and housing conditions as also minimum wages and living standards of

workers all over the country are not yet adequately improved." (665)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address devotes only four lines to the extra-ordinary and historic events in Gujarat, which was and is rocked by a Statewide revolt against corruption and immorality in Governmental and public life." (666)

15 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The President's speech is a distortion of facts and a travesty of truth. We are in the country today sitting on a volcano and the Government as well as the President could not see the mood of the people and the writings on the wall. Yet, the Cabinet headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi cleared this rotten speech, ignoring the vast expression of anger in the country. She has forgotten the reception she got in Nagpur from three lakhs of people She forgot what happened to Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra, Mr. Gafoor and Mr. Kesari in Madhubani. She forgot what happened to Shri Dharam Bir Sinha. She forgot how the literate people of Gauhati have rejected them in the Municipal elections. These are all rejections by the people of this Government and its policies. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting from Sheridan:

"Where, Oh, Where shall we find more foolish knaves or more knavish fools than these?"

And Mr. President, to quote again:

"The right hon. gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts."

And when I read the speech, I say again from Disraeli:

"A want of fact is worse than want of virtue."

It is not lack of correct objective assessment but deliberate distortion of truth, full of plethora and platitudes, most unfortunate and unbelievable. The President who had been a trade union leader has agreed to a draft which meant bracketing the workers, with hoarders, black-marketeers and anti-socials—the workers who are the real assets of the country.

I start with availability of food and essential items. There is no real scarcity. It is an artificial scarcity in the midst of plenty. It is unavailable at fair price but available as much as you want at the seller's price. The Prime Minister blames the Opposition. Her own experts in the Secretariat say that due to the wrong policy of the Government the crisis—this crisis is due to the wrong policy of the Government—will deepen further, if the policy remains unchanged—and I can say that the policy has to remain unchanged as far as they are concerned. The scarcity is really marginal. I will quote.

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Source?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Jugantar Patrike of Calcutta, 31st January 1974, page 7, column 5.

The scarcity is marginal. As per the Economic Survey of India, page 104, the *per capita* availability of cereals per day is as follows: total 16.25 ounces; that was for 1968. You do not have the price rise then. 1969—15.72. You do not have the price rise then. You are consolidating the *Samajvad*. 1970—16.07, 1971—16.59 and 1972—a little less than 15.11 and the price jumps up because you are practising *Samajvad*.

The Reserve Bank Survey, that is, the Report on Currency and Finance, 1972-73 says on page 14:

"Besides, among the experiences of the recent years, the decline in 1972-73 in *per capita* per day

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

availability from 464 grams to 453 grams was much less than the decline in 1968-69, the only year to experience a steep decline after the drought years of 1965-66 and 1966-67. Yet the pressure on supplies, as reflected in an unprecedented rise in food prices now experienced, was unknown in that year..."

We would like the Government to explain this. Mr. Shinde is looking very wistfully to this side. He is a very intelligent man. He should be able to explain this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Nobody takes the hon. Member seriously.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen, I think you would say something more sensible.

The Government claims a bumper harvest but also inflation and shifting of real income due to lack of sufficient economic activities and inflation.

Actual consumption has not gone up Perhaps it has come down and still there is a terrific rise in foodgrain prices. The price rise in 1973 at the wholesale level is 39 per cent. Guess about the retail which will be at least 60 per cent or may be 100 per cent. As a result, the public distribution system is on the verge of collapse and the people of Gujarat have shown the path and they rightly and sharply reacted. Prior to the agitation their wheat ration in Ahmedabad was 2 kg. a month due to the freedom given to the hoarders, speculators and black-marketeers for a price.

The wholesale foodgrains take-over was a fiasco. Congressmen themselves did not part with their surplus, not only that, they stopped others also in Bihar and UP. We have got plenty of evidence. Then the Government had to publicly abondon the rice-take-over and in regard to coarse grains where the target was 1.65 million tonnes, the procurement did not exceed 2.78 lakh tonnes. The procurement target was 6.65 million tonnes and the achievement till 15th February, 1974 was not even 50 per cent. For example, in Kerala where you are required to show more loyalty and kindness and friendship because politically you have a different assessment for those two States, due to the machinations of the vested interests, when the target was 1,25,000 tonnes, your procurement did not exceed 16,000 tonnes. In West Bengal where the target was 5 lakh tonnes, the procuremnt did not exceed 89,000 tonnes. It is because you have surrendered to the big peasantry, hoarders, speculators and black-marketeers . . (*Interruptions Result*—on the one hand, rationing will fail and on the other, the hoarders will loot—it is already there—and the buffer stocks will cease to exist In West Bengal the rice mills . . .

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Your Party is agitating against procurement in Rajasthan—in Jugnu and in Sikar they have held agitations . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal . . . (*Interruptions*) They are afraid Madam.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): They are not afraid but I am telling them that I shall answer you, they need not bother.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal the rice mills are expected to deliver a quantity of 3 lakh tonnes. The deliveries upto 31st of January, 1973 are only 20,000 tonnes. The mills operate under the patronage of the ruling party; they operate during the night and they sleep during the day.

Sir, in Calcutta today the price of rice is Rs. 3.80 a kilo. This is the situation Almost ninety percent of the fair price shops have literally no wheat. Against a minimum of 1.50 lakh tonnes, the Centre gave 20,000 tonnes to Bihar in the month of November and December. In Kerala even 340 grammes of wheat and rice a

day cannot be given. In Maharashtra the quota of 3.5 kilogram per head has been reduced to 2.5 kilograms. We talk about shortages, we talk about shortage of vanaspathi. Vanaspathi sells at Rs. 12 a kilogram. What is the increase in price due to? There is illegal forward trading in edible oils on a large scale. Forward trading has pushed up prices of vanaspathi. It is all done by the people who have done all these things in collaboration with the ruling party. Imported oil lies in the ports. Here also it is the same condition. The wholesale price rise was 39 per cent in 1973. The retail price has come up to 60 to 100 per cent from 30 per cent. The Prime Minister takes shelter under the plea that the price rise is a global phenomenon.

I would now quote from the U N Report regarding the index number of wholesale prices. Whereas the increase in India has been so much—115 per cent, the increase in Austria was 28.8 per cent, in Canada 30 per cent in Egypt, 39 per cent, in Germany 22.8 per cent, Italy 41.5 per cent Japan 20.7 per cent. In regard to consumer price index, we are topping that list. With regard to the *per capita* income of the country, what does it show? It shows that we are the poorest people throughout the globe today. The Prime Minister has very cleverly concealed how the real income of the workers in some of the countries outside have risen and how the same has come down in this country. That is a very important factor.

The Prime Minister should know what the Reserve Bank of India says in this regard. Chapter I Introduction has something to say on this point. They say: 'This did not make the Indian situation either more bearable or less disrupting of developmental efforts'. This is from the Reserve Bank itself; this is none of our publication at all.

Now I will quote from the Economic Times regarding price survey. This is dated 22nd February, 1974. Vanaspathi sold last year at Rs. 6.58; this year it is Rs. 13 a kilo; groundnut oil, which was selling at Rs. 5.80 a kilo last year is now selling at Rs. 11.40 a kilo. Sugar was selling at Rs. 3.50 a kilo and now it is selling at Rs. 4.80 a kilo. What for? Election in U.P. and Government itself abets in these matters. It is these various efforts which have contributed to the increase in the price of indigenous and imported oils. Do they forget the people who have made profits? With effect from 1-2-74 vanaspathi price rise allowed was 60 paise a kilo. Reason? The Hindustan Lever had a profit of Rs. 5 crores in 1971. In 1972, they have had a profit of Rs. 10 crores.

The dividend that they paid is 40 per cent. You are talking about Samajwadi. You feel they are friends. When there is a little rise in price of raw materials, you must give them a rise—that is a profit from Rs. 5 crores to 10 crores in one year to a foreign monopoly dominating in this country. Take for example sugar. Profits are as follows:—

1971-72	Rs. 622 lakhs
1972-73	" 1527 lakhs.

Do you know that it is 250 per cent rise in profit? Look at the percentage of profit in U.P. They must be very generous for the elections.

1971-72	4.85 per cent
1972-73	19.3 per cent

If anybody wants to challenge the figures, I am quite willing to lay the entire document on the table of the House.

In Bihar, in 1971-72 it was 6 per cent but in 1972-73 it came to 19.7 per cent. In South India, in 1971-72 it was 15.2 per cent but in 1972-73 it came to 25.6 per cent.

Coming to groundnut oil, it is one of biggest scandals that we have ever come across. I had been to Gujarat and I have made a thorough study from first-hand sources and I take the responsibility of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

what I say here to-day. The prices used to be Rs. 90 per 16 k.g. tin with a profit. Gujarat Government used to buy for distribution through ration cards. Before Samajwadi came in, they used to get 50,000 to 75,000 tonnes every year at a lower price from the millers. There was a bumper crops of groundnut from 3.49 lakhs tonnes in 1972 to 12.3 lakhs tonnes in 1973, a rise of about 400 per cent The price of oil was pushed up from Rs. 90 to 120 per 16 k.g. tin. At Delhi it is being sold at Rs. 12 a kilo. The difference comes to more than Rs. 200 crores In Gujarat, they are making an excess profit of Rs. 30/- per tin daily. The profit for the crushing season by the millers in Gujarat exceeds Rs. 45 lakhs a day. For the whole crushing season, four months approximately, additional profits come to Rs. 46 crores at the cost of blood and sweat of the people of this country. They paid to the Congress, "a paltry sum of Rs. 25 lakhs" It is an open truth being told by everybody in Ahmedabad And all the papers have published it We have not seen a single contradiction

But, what about the mustard oil? Last year, the price was Rs. 6/- per kilo; this year it is Rs. 12 a kilo. The price rise is due to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government's complete surrender to big peasantry, hoarders, speculators, black marketeers and tycoons. There is no second reason for this.

Coming to kerosene and coal and for every item, the position is the same. The Prime Minister has been telling that some unscrupulous traders have been doing this mischief. Are they not her own friends in the ruling party? Take Shri S. K. Mody's case. He is the nephew of Shri Gujran Mull Mody. His case was withdrawn. What has happened to the case? Shri S. K. Mody is a close and great family friend of many of us here. (*Interruptions*)

We know that. Don't tell us. Do you know the most alarming thing. I was travelling with an army officer the other day. He was telling the conditions of our jawans in the army. A jawan gets a ration from the army but his family and his dependents, posted in villages are starving; they cannot afford to buy foodstuffs with the money that they get. If you allow them to continue starving, there would be difficulty.

There is dissatisfaction in Gujarat among the people. This should act as an eye-opener. The whole thing is so spontaneous that people from every walk of life came and made a considerable sacrifice. And they will continue to do so and show the path to the rest of the country. They have shown the path in Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and many other places. They will all go that way I particularly congratulate the people of Gujarat, the youth and the students specially. 80 lives have been lost in police firing there and till today they have retained undaunted. In the 1942 quit India movement, the British could not take more than 12 lives. Today you have taken 80 lives because they were wanting things at proper prices. In 1956-59, during the Maha Gujarat movement, they lost 33 lives, and today you are making a joke of the fact that 80 lives have been lost due to police firing in Gujarat. Although it stared on the students' hostel bill, later it embraced everybody. I again congratulate all of them. It was all over high open market price, meagre supply from fair prices shops and growing repression.

The people were dragged out of their homes by the police and shot at. Youngmen—I can give you their names—were made nude and made to march. Attempts of rape by policemen were also there. Even the people inside temple compound were not spared but they were shot at and killed. There is an order for shooting at sight which the Gujarat Government had issued, but this fascist Government has rightly been taught a lesson by the Gujarat High Court. The press report says:

> 'A Division Bench of the High Court today held that the law and order machinery of the State Govern-

ment had no authority to shoot at anyone for a mere breach of curfew orders. Mr. Justice Mehta and Mr. Justice Sheth who constituted the Bench also ruled that the executive directions in the Government announcement relating to the threat of shooting were unlawful and void. . . . and the judges allowed the petitioners' plea and rejected the prayer on behalf of the State authorities for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court."

How nicely you have been served! But you are thickskinned people and you do not understand it.

Even more deplorable is the news item that a Congress MLA has murdered three students in Gujarat. The news item reads thus:

"A Congress MLA of Surat district, his wife, brother and watchman were taken into custody by the police today in connection with investigations into the death of three students of 'Kathor towrship' . . . "

It is a matter of deep shame and regret that our young men, the future of the country are being treated so badly and so harshly that they have been replied to only by bullets and hateful treatment. A man was lying shot at on the streets, and he was bayoneted, and even so, the trigger-happy police could not control themselves. Constables and other policemen were killed by the policemen themselves. Today, no Congressman, MP, or MLA or leader can possibly go and stay at home in Gujarat. And novel protests were there. They took out a procession of 17 donkeys and for each donkey they gave the name of a Minister, and of course, the tallest one was given the name of the Chief Minister. Though, they performed many funeral ceremonies and *shradha* ceremonies and they dug pits here and there. The kulak-oriented Government practically had no procurement, they yielded to the pressure of the Khedut Samaj, the branded kulaks of Gujarat.

The levy on bajra and rice was ineffective. Of course, they had to buy clearance for it. The State Government's forecast first was 12 lakhs tonnes; then, it was corrected to 10 lakhs tonnes and it was again corrected to 8 lakh tonnes and finally to 5 lakh tonnes to suit the convenience of those who want *Samajwad* and nobody else. 50 per cent of the bajra went underground. Procurement of bajra was less than one-tenth of the target. Though the target was 1 lakh tonnes, they could not procure more than 6100 tonnes. Rice was more miserable. The target was 62,000 tonnes while the actual procurement was only 14,000 tonnes. I have already told you about the bumper crop of groundnut. But 50 per cent went underground, and the growers were holding stocks with Government protection for traders and millers, because they do not have to give stock declaration. About oil profits, I have already told you. The Centre was equally bad for Gujarat. They did not want to give foodgrains. They had plenty of foodgrains lying in Kandla but they wanted to tranship it to UP to buy ballot papers. The people and the workers at Kandla refused to unload the foodgrains and allow it to be carried outside the State of Gujarat. And we are seeing the condition in Gujarat today. Even last year, when Gujarat had a severe drought, the price rise was nowhere near the mark that it has reached today.

Now, what does a foreign paper, *Far Eastern Economic Review*. Hong Kong, say?

"There is no fixed procedure to end the mandate to a party given at a general election. The people of Gujarat State sacrificed more than 50 lives" . . .

At this time it is 80—

"and suffered a long drawn-out or deal to bring home the fact that they had lost confidence in the Congress Government headed until recently by Chimanbhai Patel.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Students who spearheaded the agitation against higher prices and corruption in Gujarat gave an ultimatum . . .

"For more than a month, as the State writhed in agony, the Congress leadership in New Delhi was trying to make out a case" . . .

Shri Pant is here; he could be very useful—

"that while the Ministry in the State enjoyed the support of the people, opposition parties were exploiting local shortages to embarrass the party and the Government. As most of the State was under round-the-clock curfew and police fired at mobs in every town in the State . . .

This is a most uncomplimentary and scathing article. This is a paper which circulates all round the globe. Your PIB will not be able to lay much hand on it.

My demand in regard to Gujarat is very clear: Dissolve the Assembly and go for a fresh election. If you are worth the name, you should go to the people for a fresh mandate and let them tell you what you are worth. We want a judicial inquiry into each firing and killing and damage inflicted. We want adequate compensation for those who have suffered at the hands of the fascist forces.

Then I come to the unprecedented rise in share prices, besides black money which, of course, knows no limit. In the Bombay share market, we have seen a rise of 210 per cent in equity prices in one year. Cotton textiles have recorded a rise in prices of over 140 per cent—Mafatlals and Birlas. In reply to a question in this House on 22nd February 1974, it was stated:

"A study of balance sheets of 228 cotton textile mill companies in the private sector for the year 1972-73 reveals their gross profit (after depreciation, but before interest, development rebate and taxation) as Rs. 8,664.73 lakhs in 1972-73 as compared to Rs. 5,171.33 lakhs in 1971-72."

So in one year of the installation of the *samajwad* of Shrimati Gandhiji's Government, the profits of monopolists rose by more than 65 per cent.

Her party has come to a definite understanding and agreement with the monopolists: 'We shall give you unlimited licence to loot and plunder. You keep me installed. You finance me when I need it.' This is crystal clear to the people of the country. Otherwise, these things would never happened.

15.28 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI *in the Chair.*]

As for black money, I have revealed through the Interim Report of the Wanchoo Committee what is its extent. According to their estimates in November 1970 it was Rs. 7,000 crores. If they had put a check on it, prices would have been curbed and concentration of power in evil hands would have been curbed. But you knew that you could not get a copper from the capitalists unless it was black money. So you could not commit suicide and you have allowed them to grow.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : आप लोगों के पास पैसा कहां से आता है, आप जीप रखते हैं, चुनाव लड़ते हैं ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कल आप ने 2 रु० दिये थे, कल उस की रसीद भेज देंगे ।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have excellent relations with my dada. Do not come in between.

श्री अमृत नहाटा : यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारा पैसा काला नहीं है। तभी तो आप ने लिया ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कल श्री मिश्र ने 2 रु० दिये थे, कल उस की रसीद भेज देंगे ।

There are tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 900 crores, with the tycoons. As for the concealment list, if you see the public Accounts Committee's 87th Report—God knows how many names there are—there are at least 73 names, where we see Modi Private Ltd. receiving consideration, where we have seen decisions being taken in many cases in a peculiar way. Here in the report it says that when the prosecution has to be launched against Modi Private Limited, it is 'being considered'. So it cannot be decided like that.

Another powerful man is Mr. Pran Pershad of Northbrook Jute Mills who, I am told, is a big contributor, and no action can be taken against him.

There are today 600 companies which have a tax arrear of an amount exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs which includes foreign and Indian companies. In industrial growth rate, your performance, Mr. Nahata, is two per cent. Take power shortage. If you see the power shortage, you will see the fun. This is from the draft five year Plan, page 118, wherein the percentage of shortfall is given; it was in the first Plan 15.4 in the second Plan, 35.7; in the third Plan, 35.8 and in the fourth plan, 50. You have not only failed to arrest the deterioration but you have allowed further deterioration to take place. See where you are and what you are doing.

Every sector of the industry is suffering from shortage of power, shortage of diesel, petrol, steel, coal, wagons, everything. Every sector of the industry and agriculture is suffering. Small and cottage industries are closing down. I have been to Azamgarh recently. Small weavers who need powerlooms are going out of existence, and the Prime Minister blames the junior engineers, that they are creating trouble for electricity generation. What was the Planning Commission doing? Why generation has not come up and why generation has not increased? Generation is not in the hands of the diploma-holding engineers. You can blame somebody who is not there to defend you. I am told anybody who attends the Prime Minister's meeting is often searched as on the other day. You could accuse the junior engineers but there is no basis for that.

The engineering industry in West Bengal lost an estimated Rs. 57 crores worth of production from power shortage alone in 1973. We are losing millions and millions of rupees because of your faulty, wrong and pro-monopolist policies.

We have seen the British company in Calcutta, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. They are buying the public sector power for a fraction of the value and selling it to the poor consumer at three times the price. Their profit was also in excess of a reasonable return. We want that this should be nationalised at once. I am surprised to see that there is no mention about unemployment, as if the problem does not exist. The famous professor of the London School of Economics, Dr. Amarta Sen, has very clearly stated about this. Mr. A. K. Sen, Professor of Economics at London University has pointed out that the draft fifth Plan "is characterised among other things by saying less on employment than any previous five-year plan.". Indeed, it "evades the main problem so systematically after paying a handsome tribute to its importance, that it reads almost like a piece of black humour." More specifically, Mr. Sen points out that unlike previous plans, the fifth Plan draft contains no estimates of the existing number of the unemployed, the likely increase in the labour force during the Plan period and the number of jobs the Plan would create, though the unemployment problem has worsened dramatically in the last five years."

Then it says:

> "From available data Mr. Sen goes on to estimate the degree of unemployment under each definition."

etc. etc. He has said that your fifth Plan is not worth the salt. It does not mention any thing about unemployment.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Then, what about the Expert Committee on Unemployment? They made some study on unemployment although they took sometime. But what has happened? They say that on the basis, or according to the final draft, the likely number of unemployed persons may be reasonably be taken as 18.6 million, etc. I wrote to Mr. D. P. Dhar asking, "How is it that in your fifth five year Plan draft there is no mention about the Expert Committee on Unemployment in the final and exhaustive report?" There is no reply coming from them.

In West Bengal, what is happening? There is a 100 per cent increase in the number of job-seekers. "The number of job-seekers has registered an increase of over 100 per cent in the last four years, while the number in the live register of 1970 was nearly 4.07 millions by the end of November last year up to which figures from the employment exchange are available". The number shot up to 8.29 million. Similar is the case in other States also Kerala is also featuring. What are you doing about your unemployed? You are doing nothing. You have not bothered even to mention their problem in your Fifth Plan. You want to escape it You want to get votes by making some platform speeches, but when it comes to these things you want to run away.

What is the future of students and youth today? They have come forward. There is an upsurge of students and youth. They have given a new lead. I take my hat off to them.

What about your junior doctors? Your Secretary entered into an agreement with them which you do not want to honour. You say that was only an olive leaf. I am surprise to hear that. A written agreement by no less a person than the departmental Secretary is dishonoured by you. This is the treatment which you give to your doctors, teachers and others. I am sorry that these youths are called anti-social elements. It is true that they are sometimes being misled by Shrimati Indira Gandhi for selfish interest. That is the position.

Coming to poverty, we are the poorest country in the world. One newspaper had the caption "India's GNP among lowest in the world" We would like the ruling party, particularly the Prime Minister, to tell us what it is about. If you see the State-wise estimate of the number of people below the poverty line it is very interesting For Jammu and Kashmir the percentage is 44 9 For Bihar—Shri Bhagat may note because he was a Minister here for long—the figure is 49.4. For Orissa it is 64 7 and for UP

जिसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं जो पहले मुख्य मंत्री थे नायक थ उनको कुछ पता नहीं था उनको करप्शन और इनएफिशेंसी की वजह से हटाया गया

it is 44 8 and Arunachal Pradesh 57 4.

Today, 27 years after freedom and independence, in eastern Uttar Pradesh there are places where people pick up undigested gram from cow dung, wash it and eat it. This is what you have done 27 years after freedom You make them eat a thing called *Gobaraha* Some foreign journals and television have given publicity to this. I hang my head in shame because I have to come and represent the people here. I cannot do anything about it

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Don't come here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will consult you next time.

This country is really a police state. It is moving fast towards dictatorship.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Last year you said it is a fascist State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Centre is not supposed to have a police force under the Constitution. Yet, in 1950 you had a police budget of Rs. 3 crores. In 1973, because you are proceeding from this towards democracy, your police budget has come to Rs. 135.81, 46,000.

Then I come to CRP, which I call the *Kendriya Raksha Peetha* Wherever there is trouble, the CRP goes and hits on the heads of people A few years back their budget was Rs 6½ crores In 1973 it rose to Rs 35 crores Then, for the Intelligence Bureau, for the collection of information for your own welfare, the budget for 1973 was Rs 9 crores Further, one Ministry has a discretionary fund of about Rs 14 crores Then comes the Research and Analysis Wing Let me hope they will be able to publish a little more about its functions

The Prime Minister if I have got it right had stated in an address that dictatorial rule also has its advantages We would like to know when she replies to the debate what are the good things she had in mind when she said this

Our comrades have been murdered Two of them have been murdered recently Only this morning there was a furore in the House about this They do not want democracy to survive The ruling party uses the police for its own purpose Wherever the police uses violence against the opposition parties Mrs Gandhi does not disapprove of it and I would not expect for a moment that anything could be done in this country without her consent or order

It is very interesting to see a news item which says what the police State is doing It says

> "Association with the CPI(M), CPI(M-L), Jamiat-a-Islamia or the RSS debars people from Government employment, it is understood Until recently the CPI was also considered 'unsafe' but now there is no bias against its members or sympathizers"

Well, this is the reward they have got

> "Practically all recruits for Government jobs, except peons, chowkidars and sweepers, are screened before employment or at least not confirmed until their antecedents are checked
> This task has been entrusted to the district authorities in the States where the candidate has lived for more than a year In the case of Kerala, the Central Intelligence Bureau has been doing the verification because since 1968 "this is, when we came to power " the State has refused to follow such a procedure
>
> Official figures show that during 1971-72 the Central Intelligence Bureau forwarded to the Cabinet Secretariat the cases of 225 employees "

We would like to know what is the truth in the matter They will tell a tale which will show that it is nothing but a police State

Then, MISA and DIR are the ornaments which they always wear and use. Under these powers a man can be put behind the bars if you displease anybody from the Prime Minister to the sub-inspector There will be no regular trial and you will not be given an opportunity to defend yourself

What about the emergency? Do we live in perpetual emergency? Then, why are the UP elections being held? Perhaps, the lifting of the emergency may be difficult for the ruling party They cannot do it

The Watergate people can take some good lessons from the people in South Block and around them.

Coming to the inflow of foreign money, about which the lady talks so much, why is it that the report of the Intelligence Bureau of 1968 has not been published and has not been laid on the Table of the House? It is because they have a lot of skeletons to hide It is no use telling these cock-and bull stories here they are,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of course, stories. If you are worth your salt, print the report and place it on the Table of the House. Let us know who are the people who receive money and from whom. But they dare not do it.

Then I come to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslims. I find that they still suffer from social disabilities, repression and harassment. I do not see any advance in any direction in their case.

What about Shiv Sena? Now Current is your own paper. Its Chairman, Shri Salve, was here earlier. It gives a vivid account of its activities. Now Maharashtra State and the Centre are ruled by the same party, namely, the Congress. Recently, they got into a wedlock with Shiv Sena.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already exceeded his time. He should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the Shiv Sena is not ruthlessly suppressed, the country will break into pieces. Why is it that a man who comes from one part of the country, when he goes to another part of the country, is debarred from getting employment? Why should he be treated differently? Somebody said that Mrs. Gandhi is hunting with the hound and running with the hare.

सेठ को बोलो "जग जा" चोर को बोलो "लग जा"।

What has happened to the programmes of urban property ceiling and diffusion of ownership and delinking of the press? You are for delinking of the press. The press is a very good friend of yours. You do not want them to publish Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's speech. So, diffusion of ownership must be done away with.

Regarding land reform you say you have to wait for the report of of the task force. The class character of the ruling party is reflected in this action again.

I want to close my speech with a reference to corruption. John Randolph said :

> "They buy and sell corruption in the gross. A few millions more or less is hardly felt in the account."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Better finish with corruption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sheridan said: "there is nothing open or upright, simple or unmixed". There is corruption of the political type, collective and individual. Take, for instance, the use of official machinery for the UP elections, which has been mentioned in a number of national dailies. The Prime Minister has been making the fullest use of it. There is the Supreme Court judgment. A reference has been made to it in the *Hindustan Times*. The Prime Minister had started the election campaign long ago with the much publicised foundation-laying. It is all political corruption.

Regarding Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra the Kapur Commission's Report on Bharat Sevak Samaj has clearly stated certain things.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It has not stated anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then there is the scandal about rags and stainless steel. Madam Prime Minister has offered a probe. Unless there is a probe, nothing would be revealed. I had a letter to say that it cannot be done just now.

Why is she shielding him? Is there something more deeper than that? I want to know that. He should be prosecuted at once because the corrupt practices that he has indulged in have crossed the limit. Why keep the Santhanam Report in the Library? Why don't you make a bon-fire of it or throw it into the Jamuna river?

The fountain head of corruption is the Prime Minister. Look at the Maruti affair. She said about holding a parliamentary probe in Lucknow, in July, She decline to do so because there are many skeletons in

the cup-board. The peasants have been cheated to the tune of crores of rupees. The price of land given to them was only a fraction. Against a price of Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 an acre, they were given a net amount of Rs. 9,000 only. If the Prime Minister has any sense of self-respect, she should immediately volunteer for a thorough parliamentary probe into the Maruti affair.

I do not wish to say anything more. They have got plenty of blisters on the body. I do not want to add fuel to the fire. Therefore, I say, this puny piece of speech delivered by the President should be thrown lock, stock and barrel into the nearby river.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution.

I am speaking immediately after Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I was listening to him very closely to find out whether there was something new in his speech to which I should reply. This is the fourth time, the fourth successive year, that I am listening to the speech of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu during the Budget session. I have heard him repeating just the same things that he has been repeating all along. There is nothing new. It is exactly the same speech, containing the same points—the Wanchoo Commission's Report, black money, corruption, Lever Brothers, and so on. I have heard him saying all that last year, the year before last, the year before that, every year, as if playing back the same tape-recorded speech. I have, therefore, nothing to refer to his observations and I shall not reply to him because the points raised by him have been replied to umpteen times on the floor of the House.

I am really sorry that his party did not choose its leader, Mr. Samar Mukherjee or somebody else to speak on this very important subject because this is not a time for gimmicks and for irresponsible utterances. The Opposition has a sacred duty to perform. It is their duty to bring out the points which the nation should listen to. I am sure, if Mr. Samar Mukherjee had spoken, something to which a reply should have been given could have been brought out by him. This is all I have got to say with respect of what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said in the course of his rambling speech.

Going through the Amendments which have been moved by the C.P.M. party, there is one very funny Amendment which they have moved. It reads:

> "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
>
> "but regret that the Address has failed to take note of the destruction of norms and forms of parliamentary democracy in the country by the ruling party for narrow, partisan and factional interests."

After the incident that took place during the Presidents Address to both the Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall, for the C.P.M., of all the parties, to bring forth this Amendment is the biggest joke of the century. They speak about parliamentary democracy. They charge the President for not mentioning in the Address the destruction of norms and forms of parliamentary democracy in the country by anybody after having indulged in the most attrocious, ugly and irresponsible sort of demonstration that has tried to tear to pieces every norm of parliamentary democracy and parliamentary conventions.

When the Head of the State reports to the nation on the conditions of the Union, it is the responsibility of every elected member to listen to what the President is reporting and either assent to or dissent from that. But his party used force to gherao the President and to make it impossible for the President to discharge a Constitutional function vested in him. This was a repetition of what they did in the Kerala Assembly—the same thing. There, the Governor was gheraoed and the Watch and Ward staff had to come. But here

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the Marxist Communist Party had some other experience. That experience is well known. They had no escape at all. I heard somebody commenting subsequently, one of them wailing, that some Congressmen manhandled them. After having indulged in this great, tremendous adventure of physical force, is it not cowardice and shameful on their part to make a complaint of the fact that somebody opposed them and they had a brashing at the hands of somebody? That is the sort of democracy that we have seen at their hands. Knowing as we do the Marxist Communist party who swear against democracy, nothing better need, and could, be expected.

Coming on to the President's speech, I support the Resolution because according to me, as submitted by my friend, Mr. Daschowdhury, it has very clearly and truthfully presented the condition in which the country is. There are four parts to the speech. One is the dark aspect of the condition in which we are—the spiralling prices, the scarcity of essential commodities, the international difficulties, the inflation abroad and at home, which make the future rather depressing. And he warns the nation that it is not going to be easy. It is a very clear and truthful statement of where we are. Secondly, he has tried to analyse, how this has taken place. He has not minced words about it. He has pinpointed the failings of the Government, the failings of the people, the failings of the Opposition parties, the failings of everybody. About profiteers, he has mentioned; about interruptions in production, he has mentioned; about the failing in the matter of procurement, although inevitable, he has mentioned; the human factor which has contributed to the aggravation of the situation, he has truthfully reported to the nation. And he has, as he should, emphasized the sunny side of the picture, too, why we need not be pessimistic, why we can be confident of the nation tiding over the crisis; because the infra-structure of the economy is absolutely sound; on the agricultural front it is sound on the industrial front it is sound. And he has emphasized the picture of the public sector which, after the initial difficulties spread over a few years, is now emerging from out of its infancy and is able to start walking on its own strength. That is a point which has got to be emphasized and he has emphasized it completely and truly. There, he has also emphasized that, in spite of trials and tribulations, the development programmes are not being given up. That is a major aspect of which any patriotic Indian must be proud. All these aspects, he has spelt out, and he has told us what the challenges are before us. And as the Head of the nation he has called upon the people to gird their loins and face up to the challenges. He has said that we have attained the take-off stage with the basic self-sufficiency in different areas in spite of the difficulties we are facing and if there is sufficient determination, cohesion and united pull, this nation can survive any challenge. Therefore, the challenge also has been put forth. After going through this Address, how can any one say that this is not a truthful statement of the affairs of this country? It is a truthful statement of the affairs of this country. That is why I submit that it behoves this House to pass this resolution unanimously because he has done his constitutional duty truthfully and faithfully.

The major aspect on which the Government is being attacked is the price rise and failure in procurement and the non-availability of foodgrains. Of course, the conditions are bad enough. Nobody denies it. But, has anybody put forth a solution to the whole position? Is anybody able to say 'If we were in the gadi things would have been better? Look at the whole picture. 1966 is the year when we had a drought last time. 1970, 1971 and 1972 is the period when we were having a drought next. Now, in 1970-71 there was a drought and two questions came up before the Government. One on the economic side—whether we must go to the aid of the drought-affected people and whether we must pump in money for

better agricultural production on a crash basis. That is one aspect of it. Connected with that, there is another aspect. If we are to come to the aid of and support a large number of people who are drought-affected—it is not a small number, 200 million people were affected and 230 districts were affected—if this vast area had to be sustained in order that they may escape starvation, we had to pump in large amounts of money. Connected with that question is the execution of the development projects. If large sums of money had to be diverted for drought-relief, naturally the development projects would suffer But could we avoid spending money merely because the development projects would be scuttled? So, if both the things had to be met, the inevitable position from which there can be no escape is deficit financing. Deficit financing was undertaken for the purpose of meeting an emergency and for the purpose of simultaneously carrying ahead with our development projects. That deficit finance is inevitable The position that was facing the Government was: were we to give up our obligations to the starving people or were we to give up our obligation to the posterity, namely, to carry on the development projects The Government went ahead on both the fronts. Secondly, on the food front when it was clear that the anticipated production of 115 million tonnes of foodgrains would not be achieved, there were only two alternatives before us: (1) import and (2) collect up whatever was available. The Government decided that there should be no import at all come what may. We must go ahead with what we have in this country. That was the decision the Government took. The opposition parties will have to tell us whether the Government had erred in taking this policy decision

16 hours

In 1966 the imports were to the tune of 14 million tons costing Rs. 532 crores. It gradually came down and today as against the 118 million tonnes that was produced in 1970-71, although the availability has come down to 100 million tonnes overall, the net quantum of import was reduced to barely one million tonnes. If the import was to be reduced, then how to ensure food to the areas which are drought-affected ? The only method is to take over the whole-sale transactions in foodgrains. The Government proceeded to that. Now, it is stated that the Government failed in achieving the targets or making it a success. There are two divisions of opinion in the Opposition. I have got with me the Jana Sangh's amendment saying :

> "but regret that there is no mention in the Address of doing away with the nationalisation of wholesale trade in wheat in view of its failure."

They want to condemn the Government for not giving up the foodgrains take-over. That is their amendment. On the other side, there is an amendment that it has not been successful because of pro-landlordish, pro-monopolistic and pro-capitalistic proclivites of the Government. That is the stricture that comes out from the other side of the opposition. I dispute their contention that procurement was a failure. In 1966 or in the previous year there was no fanfare of opposition to procurement in this country; nobody made a determined effort to defeat the procurement drive; whatever resistance there was was sporadic resistance by individual agriculturists. In this year when the nation was facing difficulties, when there was drought, which was not made by the Government, but which just came in the way, when effort to step up the entire production was made by the Government, there were concerted strong organised resistence indulged in by responsible political parties. Morchas were taken out, they came with provocation, challenging the Government, agriculturists were summoned and told not to give their foodgrains, to hold back the foodgrains from the market and so on. Against this, what has been the actual achievement. I want to give certain figures. In 1966-67

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from out of the public distribution system 12 million tonnes of foodgrains were lifted and along with that 14 million tonnes of foodgrains were imported. In 1971-72, from out of the public distribution system 10 million tonnes were lifted as against the import of just one million tonnes of foodgrains. We have been in a better position with our own procurement, with our own efforts considering the difficult situation. We have done this without drawing on the foreign exchange which is scarce for our country. This is what happened. As against 1970-71 when 108 million tonnes was the production and the procurement was 8.8 million tonnes, in this drought year what happened? With production coming down to 90 million tonnes, the procurement was to the tune of 7.2 million tonnes. That is to say, 8.8 million as against 108 million; and again 7.2 million as against 90 million. Formerly there was no resistence. That we must remember. This time this is being achieved in spite of the organised political resistence. That is the picture and I certainly feel that the Government could legitimately take pride on the achievements made in this regard. Nevertheless there was price rise. There has been deficit financing. No doubt there were a good number of other reasons given out by my hon. friends on this side. Since I do not have much time at my disposal I do not want to repeat those points.

This Government is committed to the programme of the socialist transformation of society. I believe that the democratic system which we have in this country is an effective enough instrument for social and economic transformation which we want to bring in. Difference of opinion can be there. No socio-economic transformation slogan can be there with the Jan Sangh or the Swatantra party. But the CPM and the CPI say that slogan, they say. they want social transformation. But this democracy,—dynamic democracy that it is,—can certainly reflect the will of the people and the determination of the people and through the instrumentality of this democratic and political machinery we can certainly achieve this much needed socio-economic transformation. We have done quite a lot. Some of my CPI friends in their amendments suggest something to say that we are on the capitalist path. I refute their contention, Sir. I beg to differ. Look at the vast vista of our public sector undertakings like transport, shipping, communication, core industries, heavy electricals, power etc.

Take the vast area of the public sector. May I ask, in all humility, this exercise of this Government and this exercise of the nation is to expand the realm of the public sector into the core industries and the core areas of the production spheres are they not steps in the socialist direction? Are they still on the capitalist path? Was this thing achieved in Soviet Russia overnight or step by step? Do we not know what happened between 1917 and 1930? There were two steps forward and one step backward. I claim that in this country we had one step forward and no step backward by only another step forward. That is the way we have gone so far and the result is the vast panorama of our public sector. What has happened within the small compass of the last three years? What has happened? The public sector has spread to the areas of banking, insurance, coal, iron and steel, oil and different areas. We have now, by taking over the wholesale trade in wheat, carried the public sector to the area of domestic trade also. When this basic private structure is shaken and you seek to substitute in its place the socialist structure against conditions which are adverse—internationally or nationally—it is inevitable that there would be certain dislocations and these dislocations we shall have to face; and this party must have the courage, according to me, to tell the people that this is the price that you will have to pay for the social transformation if it has got to be brought about in a democratic set-up. This is an inevitable position and we are going ahead with that.

Now, having accomplished so far and having again made an attempt to go further with other socialistic steps, the question now arises what exactly has the Opposition done to assist the Government in this

task. Do you or do you not accept the Indian National Congress and the Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi may not be as a socialist party or as a socialist Government, but at least as the leader of socialist movement of this country? If you do not, then there is no meaning in the C.P.I.'s saying that they are supporting us. They are not supporting us to any extent at all. Let me be candid about it. To speak of support without subscribing to this basic position is to indulge in opportunistic gimmick.

I have now gone through the amendments. What are the things they have said. They say that this is a capitalist path; they say that in this Government, there are landlordish and monopolistic elements; they say that this Government is carrying on monopolistic landlordish policies. They say that this Government does not have the socialist programme.

Having said that, they also say that they are with us all along The C.P.I finds the Congress very progressive in Kerala. The Congress is very progressive in certain States but reactionary in some constituencies in the same State. C.P.I. finds that the cleft off party, the DMK with its celluloid halo is extremely progressive in Tamil Nadu. But there the Indian National Congress is reactionary. This is the sort of opportunist stance which the C.P.I. has taken. I can understand the CPM when it says broadly that they do not accept us as a socialist force at all. I can understand them when they say that this Government cannot carry out the socialist transformation and that they won't accept the progressive policies of this Government. I can understand that stand of theirs. But, they stand completely isolated from the national scene, isolated from the socialistic movement and also from the progressive movements of the world. For their existence and survival they feel constrained to join hands with the reactionaries in this country whether it be in Kerala or elsewhere had they go on carrying on that sort of thing. Having got stuck in a corner in their blindness they are incapable of seeing the realities of the situation. But, on the other hand. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already you have taken five minutes more. The time is exhausted. With one sentence you can conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am concluding. Now, Sir, this is the point I just want to know. Everywhere, when these difficulties are arising, naturally there will be impatience among the people. The question is: What is the duty of political leadership to whichever party they may belong? If we agree that the tensions and the difficulties which the nation is facing are the inevitable result of the events which have taken place in the course of the three years, whether it be the Indo-Pak war or whether it be drought or the international developments or soil scarcity or the inflation abroad and the inflation here, then taking the socio-economic structure as it is—it may be that according to my hon. friends opposite, it can be improved—if we concede that this situation is inevitable, the question arises what exactly is their duty when the people are facing the consequent trials. Their duty is to support the people and tell the people what exactly are the realities of the situation. Without doing that, if anyone is organising *bandhs* or creating violence or creating a difficult situation, to that extent, he is assisting the monopolists and the landlords and the reactionary elements. In that scene they are diverting the attention of Government from their one-track attack against the fortresses of reaction. That is what they are doing everywhere, whether it be the textile strike in Bombay or the jute strike in Calcutta. They have contrived the strike and brought about stoppage of mills and created a shortage in textiles. And what have they got for the workers? They have got them just Rs. 4 per head. For Rs. 4 per head, what have they done? The question was what was in the national interest . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As a trade unionist, he is very happy?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Nobody accepts that the worker has got what he must really get. It is only an arrangement step by step. I am a leader of the cashew workers, and I know what a cashew worker is getting. I know what a coir worker is getting. The textile worker is in a higher position and he gets something higher; similarly, a worker in some other sector is getting something else. Yet nobody can contend that he is getting adequate enough. But the point is that when an agreement has been arrived at, they have called the workers to go on strike and the strike has gone on for days on end, and crores of rupees worth of production was jeopardised. And what did they get ultimately ? Was that prolonged strike for this period worth these Rs. 4 per head only ? Was this sum of Rs. 4 per head worth that much of strike ? Except that it helped the political purpose in the Bombay bye-election which was to take place, the strike was of no use at all. Again, in the jute strike in Calcutta, what has the worker got ? He has got only a small advance. I am pointing out all this because when the country is facing a crisis, when the difficulties are mounting . . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of information. The strike notice was given three months in advance.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : A reply can be given to this point, but I do not have the time for it now.

My submission is that here is the picture of a country and its people determined to proceed to the goal of economic and social transformation, determined to evolve a socialist economy, and committed to that position, this party is leading the Government and the people step by step and taking steps which are definitely socialistic. Anybody who says that this expansion of the public sector and this control on the monopoly area which we are effectuating is still proceeding on the capitalist path is just repeating a doctrinaire thesis which has absolutely no relevance to the situation which is obtaining in this country today. Every party today must be tested by the measure or extent to which it is standing by the people and explaining to them the realities of the situation so that the difficulties may not be aggravated but could be lessened and a better future could be evolved under the democratic framework which we have given to ourselves.

As this Address has given a lead to the nation with a special emphasis on the challenges after delineating the realities that are obtaining in this country in no mincing words, I do support this Motion of Thanks on the Address which the President has been pleased to deliver to us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The time at my dsposal is somewhat limited, because I wish to leave some time for my new colleague Mrs. Roza Deshpande to speak in this debate later on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) : She will get her own time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Therefore, I shall have to resist the temptation of crossing swords with my hon. friend Mr. Stephen who has tried to provoke us on so many points. Even then, I feel that brief reference must be made to one or two points which he has made.

First of all, we are in favour of the public sector because we believe that it has certain possibility and potential for being developed in a socialist direction. But we do not believe that the mere fact of a public sector being there by itself is equal to socialism.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Would you agree that it is a first step towards socialism ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May be, may not be; it may also be used for helping capitalism. Mr. Bhutto in Pakistan has

recently nationalised banks, including foreign banks which was never done here. But nobody will claim that Pakistan is taking steps in a socialist direction.

Secondly, the CPI does support certain elements, certain principles, which have been declared by the Congress Party as part of its programme, part of its pleadges to the country. There is no doubt about it that we support that programme to the extent that it pledges to take certain steps against the monopolists, against hoarders, profiteers and speculators, to carry out land reform, to build self-reliance, to prevent foreign imperialists from making inroads into our economy. But if you do not carry them out, if you fail to implement them, if you slide back from that direction, we are going to fight you tooth and nail and we will see that you are forced to implement that programme. We do not support you in the air, in a vacuum: we support you concretely on certain things that have been committed to the public, to the people of this country. Those things are not socialist measures; they are broad measures of democratic reform, measures which many respectable capitalist countries have carried out. They are not socialist measures, but they are very necessary.

As for the jute strike in Calcutta and the textile strike in Bombay, all I have to say is that I want to counter Shri Stephen by another question: Why throughout these 41 days in Bombay and 33 days in Calcutta did the Central Government—which claims to be concerned about foreign exchange earnings, exports and all that—sit absolutely tight and refuse to make any attempt to bring about a settlement of the strike?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When there was a conclusive agreement, how could Government come in?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not keep on interrupting him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You asked a question and I replied.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will tell him what we got out of the Jute strike in Calcutta.

It is true that we did not measure our achievement in rupees, annas and pies. There was a principle being fought against —that the Government could pick up any union which is not even a recognised union, conclude a backdoor agreement with it and tell all the other unions, 'whether you like it or not, you have got to accept this agreement; we will not talk you; we will force this down your throat'. It was against this principle that we fought for 33 days, and in the end, we compelled the Government to sit with us, talk to us again and modify that agreement. That was what we got out of it, which was much more than rupees, annas, pies.

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: No modification.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will educate him sometime about it. I do not think he knows the facts.

I have a complaint to make against the President's Address. Why did they not at least claim credit for three new records which they have broken? They should have been stated here. The first record broken is that there has been a price rise in one year of 26 per cent, 40 points in the wholesale cost of living index. For the weeks ended 19th January 1974, 26th January 1974 and for the week ended 2nd February 1974, figures show that there has been an increase going on—262.8, 265.9, 269.4 and so on—of more than 40 points in the wholesale cost of living index. It is unprecedented, a new record which should have been mentioned here and taken credit for.

The second record set up is Rs. 1,000 cross of deficit finance in a single year. The assurance given was that deficit financing would be there, but would be round

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about Rs. 100 crores, not more than that. The figure has gone up to over Rs. 1,000 crores. It is a new record.

The third record is that there are over Rs. 10,000 crores of rupees in circulation in this one year. On 28th December 1973, the figure stood at Rs. 10,094 crores, which means an increase of 19 per cent in one year of money in circulation. That was the money in circulation. The bank credit target which was fixed by the Reserve Bank of India for the entire busy season, that is, from October to April was Rs. 650 crores; and already, by the 28th December, this bank credit had gone up to Rs. 620 crores. What is the policy of the bank credit, I would like to know, towards contributing to this inflation. In 1972-73, while bank credit to the Government rose by 21 per cent, it rose by 28 per cent to the commercial sector. I can understand credit to the Government going up, but this is the first time—I forgot to mention that this is also a record—that this bank credit in one year has risen by 28 per cent to the commercial sector.

I do not wish to go into the phenomenon of price rise and all that. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has dealt with that sufficiently in detail. But what is the net result? The Indira wave of two years ago has been replaced by a new wave, that is a wave, an unprecedented wave. That is the wave of demonstrations, of strikes, of bandhs, gheraos and so on. The people's anger and suffering have burst out and are sometimes taking very explosive forms, no doubt, but what is the root cause and the basic cause of it? That is the reality. Why is it taking place? Please try to think.

It is true, I admit, that sometimes these outbursts may be sought to be exploited by reactionary forces by divisive forces, by separatist forces, communal forces pro-imperialist forces—we are aware of it—trying to use them for their own ends. But the point is that if these reactionary forces are getting such opportunities, it is precisely due to the Governments utter failure and bankruptcy. (*Interruption*). Would you be proud of your people if in a situation like this, where prices have gone up by 26 per cent in one year, registered unemployment—registered unemployment only—has gone up in one year by 43 per cent, the national income has gone up by 0.7 per cent and *per capita* income has gone down for the second year to below Rs. 347 per year, where deficit financing has gone up to over Rs. 1,000 crores, where there has been a total fiasco—I differ from Mr. Stephen and say that there has been a total fiasco in rice procurement and the main resistance to it has come from within the ruling party itself and not from other parties—

AN HON MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Where the total assets in one year of 101 industrial giants has gone up by 7 7 per cent, where corruption and ostentatious flaunting of wealth has reached a new high, in such a situation, in this background, would you be proud of your people if they just sat down quietly and meekly and said, "No, we would not protest; we would not say anything"? My friend, Mr. Nahata, began his speech by saying :

"आक्रोश प्रकट करने का जो अधिकार है आज इस परिस्थिति में उस को मैं पवित्र समझता हूं" ।

He spoke from that side, seconding the motion, that the right of the people in such a situation to give vent to their protest is something which he considers as sacred. I would not be proud of my people if they submitted to this like a flock of sheep. People want to live. That is the crime that they are committing and they are fighting for the right to live. If you refuse to admit this and if you attribute these upheavals only to disruptive conspiracies of the opposition parties and nothing else—this is what they say, that certain opposition parties are creating some disruptive mischief and that is why all this trouble is taking place and there is nothing else behind this— and then if you seek to suppress them by police or

the military or something, then I am afraid this is going to give a handle, and is giving a handle, to these really reactionary forces which should be fought.

There is much talk of democracy in danger because of these unheavels. The lessons of Gujarat are that elected majorities in this country are ceasing to have any political relevance. It has happened before this in Andhra Pradesh and then again in U.P., where they had huge elected majorities. It is now happening in Gujarat. What is the meaning ? You win majorities in elections. They cease to have any political relevance if you cannot control this menace of price inflation shortages and food scarcities. It has been proved that people's anger can sweep away the elected Governments which have forfeited their confidence and betrayed their pledges. I would ask this House to take serious note of, disquieting factors according to me which have emerged; they should take note of the fact that when the Army went to Ahmedabad it was greeted for the first time in the history of our country after Independance by the people with garlands. Lakhs of people come out on the streets and greeted them with garlands and photographs have been published of Army officers surrounded by people wearing garlands, because the SRP and the Police have been running amuck shooting people right and left and when the Army went there, the Army did not shoot. During the whole of its stay in the State it fired only one round—that too in the air. Under the supervision of the Army certain food shops and grain shops which had been closed were opened and the commodities were sold at proper rates to the people. What is the reaction in the minds of the people going to be ? I am asking everybody on all sides of this House, what is going to be the reaction of the Jawan who was always called out when there was a communal disturbance; he is familiar with that set-up. He is now called upon to control the situation where people are fighting under different circumstances. He expects that he might have to shoot them down, but they come out on the streets and welcome him with garlands. Do you think that it is going to create a healthy psychological impact on the armed forces.

On the 17th of this month Field Marshal Manekshaw made a speech, reported in the *Indian Express*, at the Rotary Club of Bombay in which he has clearly said that a new leadership with professional competence was required to save this country from the ruin to which it was being led by what he called political yes-men sitting at the helm of the Government. I am not exaggerating or saying that something is going to happen tomorrow like that. See in which way this situation can go. Do not think that democracy is menaced only because some opposition parties are trying to make capital out of people's discontent. It is a factor in some cases, I do not deny it. But you should find out the basic cause and see what way they will go if it is not checked.

I do not wish to go into the strikes. There are huge strikes, whether we like it or not. Two lakhs of textile workers were on strike in Bombay. Two and a half lakhs of jute workers were on strike in Calcutta. One lakh of textile workers in Tamil Nadu are on strike. Doctors and Engineers are on strike. Is this whole thing to be dismissed as a conspiracy of the Jan Sangh and CPM ? Is it as simple as that ?

Can you say that we will adopt a tough labour policy and teach them a lesson and the whole thing will be set right ? We are not at that stage now.

Here is the report on Currency and Finance issued by the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1972-73. It is the R. B. I. and not the C. P. I.

It says :

> "A situation has been created where the decline in production gets immediately reflected in a rise in prices, but the increase in production does not result in commensurate benefit to the consumer. In some of the key commodities—foodgrains, edible oil

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> and oil seeds, there has been a good deal of speculative hoarding which is reflected in lawer market arrivals than is warranted by the output. The holding power of the richer sections of the farming community has increased as a result of larger incomes accruing to them against their market products during the last few years. Many of their inputs like ferlitisers, seeds, electricitv and water are available at highly subsidised prices".

There are the forces which are working to hinder production and sabotage procurement.

Incidentally I may say that in West Bengal, my friends on that side of the House also know it very well, a major crisis in industrial production today is caused by a terrible power famine such as we have never seen before. This is responsible for crippling the industry. Secondly, the Government of West Bengal's labour department has itself admitted that much more than strikes, there have been lock-out deliberately imposed by the employers. Thirdly, no less a person than the Chief Minister has admitted that due to the infight between the unions led by different factions of the Congress party no less than Rs. 37 crores of production has been lost in the last one and a half years. I do not want to rub this in, but may I say : please be a little self-critical.

Paragraph 7 of the President's Adress, I am sorry to say, insults the people. It insults the people by equating these agitations of the people with the hoarders and speculators. They are all lumped together in one paragraph. An omnibus pronouncement is made that hoarding, profiteering, speculating and misguided agitation will all be put down. Is this the way to look at the problem ? What is worse is that the rising prices are providing fuel to all sorts of seperatist and divisive forces. Sometimes they are using the slogan of autonomy in some parts of the country; at other times they are like the Shiva sena preaching crude regional chauvinism slogans which are the very antithesis of national unity and national integration and also adopting methods which are fascist-violent attacks, vandalism and humiliation of the minorities. I am sorry to say that some Congress leaders, in order to promote their petty party ends and their own political ambitions are prepared to get the help of such anti-national forces. Today I was not surprised to read in the paper that the Shiva Sena has come to the rescue of Mr. Naik by saying that Shive Sena was not going to import the Gujarat style of movement into Maharashtra. Since when have they begun to get worried about this matter the question is whether all progressive forces and all democratic forces in this country are going to stand up against this kind of pressure.

I will end by saying that there is talk of relaxing controls. They want to scuttle all talk of curbing monopoly and all talk of developing self-reliance weeding out black money and resisting neo-colonialist inroads into our economy by developing production, by securing the cooperation of the organised working class. These are the programmes which we want. You carry out these programmes, we will support you; But you are going back on all these things. For example there is news that large business houses are going to be allowed to expand their sugar units in the name of exports, in the name of what is called economies of scale. Why not nationalise them and then expand them ? Everybody demanded it. The Congress party itself demanded it in U. P. It has become a popular demand for years now. If you want to strengthen and expand the sugar sector you should take it over and do it. Why allow the large business houses to expand ? They are to be allowed expansion in textiles also on the

same argument. Naturally the mill-owners in their turn are demanding, as a condition for producing standard cloth, controlled variety of cheap cloth, hundred per cent hike in price on the plea that the cost of production has gone up. These are recent events. Ambassador Kaul is not the only one who is working over-time canvassing for United States private collaboration in offshore drilling, fertilisers, chemical, etc. These big United States private multi-national companies will not come here without dictating their own terms and conditions. There is already a move afoot to try to get two million tonnes of grain from the United States to cover up the failure on the procurement front. All this is now being tomtommed in the name of mutual interest of India and the United States I do not know what is the mutual interest, but I should like to know what is the increased price which they estimate we will have to pay in terms of defence expenditure for guarding our security against Diego Garci. The same gentlemen for whose mutuality of interests we are so much concerned are building their base at Diego Garcia. But we seem to be blind to all these things

Then, some advice has been given by the National Committee on Science and Technology, a report, to the Government on the question of foreign collaboration and import of foreign technology, on what terms and conditions, on what safeguards, it should be allowed. I charge the Government with suppressing that report. They set up such a high apex body, the N. C. S. T. The top scientists have made most valuable suggestions and warned the country against the dangers of our random sort of indiscriminatory import of foreign technology and all that. What is the Government doing about it ? They seem to have shelved it. They are going ahead on the old path.

The headquarters, the central high command, of big business in this country, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, is publishing so many brochures, booklets and pamphlets. You please read them. What are they demanding ? They have taken this line because they know that the Government is weak, that the Government is compromising and that the Government is not prepared to take a bold stand. They are putting forward their demands. Their first demand is, the de-nationalisation of coal-mines. The production has gone up after nationalisation. But there is a total mess over the distribution where it is being sabotaged. They want de-nationalisation of coal-mines.

Then, their other demands are: higher procurement prices, no credit squeeze—what kind of credit squeeze is there I showed you earlier—scrap the public distribution system, that is, the people should be made to rely on the open market and get soft loans from Western agencies.

This is the line which the FICCI is taking. You please read their publications. They are emboldened to take this line because they know that the Government is weak and will surrender on many points. This adds up to more profiteering and more accumulation of black money. I want to know what is the Government's reaction. Why is no action taken even now for demonetisation which is the only way out as far as black money is concerned ? The bulk of black money can be squeezed out.

Why is there no democratic industrial relations policy being worked out ? It is being talked about for the last two years. You want cooperation of the organised working class. Let us have a democratic industrial relations policy. Let not Mr. Stephen's organisation stand in the way every time.

Finally, I would say that the President's Address is an abuse by the Government of the high moral authority of the President by putting into his mouth many things which do not conform to what the President himself has been publicly saying on many occasions, specially regarding black-marketeers, hoarders, prices and corruption. So, I say, it is better to give

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up this meaningless ritual, year after year. This is not necessary. We have inherited it from the old days. Let us give up this meaningless ritual. It is a hypocritical thing. Let us face the grim realities which the Government's bankrupt and spineless policies have brought about. Let us mobilise the democratic forces to fight and reverse them in the direction in which the country was assured that they will be implemented.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। अभिभाषण में लगभग सभी समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है और उन का विश्लेषण एवं पथ-प्रदर्शन भी किया गया है तथा रचनात्मक सहयोग भी मांगा गया है।

अभिभाषण में भी कहा गया है और इस बात में कोई भी शंका नहीं है कि जो आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं उन की आज देश में बहुत कमी महसूस हो रही है। भाव भी अनापशनाप बढ़ रहे हैं। चीजों में मिलावट से भी लोग परेशान हैं। भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ रहा है। ये जो सब बातें हैं इन से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। कदम-कदम पर ये पाई जाती हैं। ये जो बातें हैं इनका समाधान क्या होना चाहिये ? दो बातें हैं। पहली बात यह है कि 1971 के युद्ध के कारण हमारे देश के उत्पादन और अर्थ पर बहुत भार पड़ा है। साथ साथ शरणार्थियों की समस्या भी रही है। बड़ा भंयकर सूखा पड़ने से फसलों को भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिये था नहीं हो पाया। पिछले डेढ़ साल से हड़तालों का भी तांता लगा हुआ है। उसके कारण भी हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था और उत्पादन को बड़ा भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है। जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी भी इन दिनों में बेहद बढ़ी हैं। इन सारी बातों का लाभ उठाने के लिए उन्होंने भी अपनी खूनी पंजा फैलाया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सभी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए हम सब को एक ही प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। ये समस्यायें राष्ट्रीय हैं व्यक्ति नहीं, एक वर्ग या पार्टी की नहीं। जिस तरह से युद्ध के समय सारा राष्ट्र एक हो कर उसका मुकाबला करता है आज देश में पैदा हुई हालत हालत का भी यही तकाजा है कि सभी पार्टियों और दलों को एक हो कर इन समास्याओं का हल खोजना है। आज हम सब का यही फर्ज है कि गरीब जनता और देश जब संकट में हैं तो हम सब मिल कर इसका हल निकालें। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है ? मैं बंगाल में गया, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी गया। मैंने देखा है कि हमारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने जो देश में फिजा बना रही है उससे मनुफाखोर, जमाखोर और भ्रष्टाचारियों को संरक्षण मिल रहा है और वे मालामाल हो रहे हैं और गरीब लोग मेहंगाई की चक्की में पिस रहे हैं। जो आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं वे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में केवल मुनाफाखोरों और जमाखोरों के बचाव के लिये हो रहे हैं। अहमदाबाद कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे खुशहाल शहर ही हिन्दुस्तान नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान एक विशाल देश है जिस का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 32 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक है जिसकी आज 57 करोड़ की आबादी है। इस में शहर करीब दो हजार नौसो इक्कीस हैं और गांव छः लाख बाईस हजार हैं। गांवों में अस्सी परसेंट आबादी गरीब किसानों की है जबकि शहरों की आबादी केवल बीस परसेंट है जबकि देश की कुल आबादी का 21 प्रतिशत से अधिक तो हरीजन और आदिवासी है पहाड़ों और जंगलों में रहते हैं। आन्दोलन कौन कर और करा रहे हैं और कहां किस के लिए हो रहे हैं ? शहरों में हो रहे हैं जहां सब कुछ मिल रहा है जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहुलियतें हासिल है। वहीं आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं। बेचारे जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी रहते हैं या देहातों में जो हरिजन गरीब किसान रहते हैं और जहां की आबादी देश की टोटल आबादी की अस्सी परसेंट है, उनकी हालत की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शहरों में आपकी राशन की दूकानें भी हैं चीजें खुली भी मिलती हैं। लेकिन जिस जंगल में, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में रास्ता

नही है, ट्रांस्पोर्ट का कोई साधन नहीं है, कोई उद्योग नहीं है, जहां खेती होती नहीं है उस जंगल के आदिवासी कैसे जी रहे हैं, क्या किसी ने इसके बारे में सोचा है, विचार किया है? वहां का कोई देखने, विचार करने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि राजनीति पार्टियां राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को हल करना तो चाहती नही है गरीबों को फायदा दिलाना तो चाहती नही है, केवल अपनी पार्टी के हित के वास्ते जैसे भी हो सके समस्यायें पैदा कर फायदा उठाना चाहती है। फिर भले ही जो पूंजीपति हैं फायदा उठा वे और भी बड़े पूंजीपति ही क्यों न बन जाएं। रेलों को रोकना, रेलो में हड़ताल कराना बसो को जलाना बसो की तोड़फोड़ करना, यह जनता के वास्ते सस्ता अनाज सस्ती चीजें उपलब्ध करने और भाव घटाने का तरीका है ? बसों में आग लगाने तोड़फोड़ करने से क्या अनाज पैदा हो जाएगा ? राजनीतिक पार्टियां जो सत्ता हथियाने की हविश रखती है। उन्हें जलती हुई चिता पर रोटी नही सेंकनी चाहिये। जलती हुई चिता पर रोटी सेकने का काम आज ये राजनीतिक पार्टियां कर रही है।

16.44 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

अब आप देखे कि हड़तालें कहां हो रही हैं ? वहां जहा बहुत ज्यादा वेतन मिल रहा है। एयरलाइज मे हड़ताल उन इंजीनियरों ने की जो मासिका पांच हजार से भी ज्यादा पाते हैं देहात में रहने वाले को एक रुपया रोज भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है वे नही कर रहे हैं। आप उन तक पहुंचे क्या ? उनकी हालत को जा कर आपने [illegible] क्या ? नहीं। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के इंजीनियर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। रेलों में हड़ताल कराई जा रही है बसों की तोड़ फोड़ की जा रही है। बिजली बन्द की जा रही है। सूखे के कारण पावर तो वैसे ही पैदा नहीं हो रही है। जो मिल भी रही है उसको भी बन्द करा कर उत्पादन को ठप्प करना यह समस्या का हल नहीं है।

मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल को लेता हूं। 1971 के अन्दर वहां 1 करोड़ 10 लाख 50 हजार काम के दिन हड़ताल से खोए गए। वह बरस युद्ध का था और देश के ऊपर संकट आया हुआ था। इतने काम के दिन बंगाल ने इससे पहले नही खोए। 1972 में पार्टियों में नाजायज राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए 2 करोड़ 50 हजार काम के दिन खोए बंगाल में श्रमिकों को सिवाय खाने के क्या मिला ! एक तरफ चीजों की कमी है, भाव बढ़ रहे हैं इसका कोई विचार नही किया गया।

आप कोई भी आन्दोलन करे लेकिन एक बात का आप ध्यान रखे। आप क्यो और किस के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। आपकी पार्टी को भी राज करने की हविश है। उस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नही है। लेकिन इस बात का तो आप ध्यान रखें कि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन को तो क्षति न पहुंचे, आन्दोलन से उसको आप बचाए रखें, उससे उत्पादन को अलग रखें। और कोई राष्ट्रीय क्षति न होने दें आग न लगाएं, लूटपाट न करे तोड़फोड़ न करें। आप वैसा न करके यह कर रहे हैं जिस से जो गरीब है वह और भी ज्यादा गरीब और दुखी बने। बम्बई में 41 दिन हड़ताल हुई अभी गुप्त जी ने बंगाल के बारे मे बम्बई के बारे में कहा कि हमने वहां क्या पाया ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने वहां बहुत कुछ पाया। मजदूरों ने नही पाया, खोया देश ने नहीं पाया, खोया इस में कोई शक नही है। लेकिन आपने जरूर बहुत कुछ पाया है। बम्बई में प्रतिनिधि यूनियन ने समझौता किया कि मंहगाई भत्ते और वेतन के ऊपर 8 परसेंट बढ़ा कर वेतन दिया जाएगा और जनवरी 1975 से 4 रुपये प्रति माह और बढ़ा कर इधर सरकारी जोटक्सटाइल मिलें थीं उन के श्रमिकों का समझौता न होने से उन्होंने हड़ताल की दूसरे रोज बम्बई बन्द का सवाल आया। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों ने सोचा कि बहती हुई गंगा में गोता मार लो। उन्होंने भी टैक्सटाइल में हड़ताल करवा दी। वह 41 दिन चली और बाद में समझौता हुआ। समझौते में था कि 1975 से बढ़ाकर 4 रुपये और दिए जाएंगे वे 1975 के बजाय 1974 से

[श्री रामसिंह भाई]

चार रुपये दिए जाएंगे । सरकार ने उसको मान लिया । मजदूरों को चार रुपये 1975 के बजाय 1974 से मिले । लेकिन प्रत्येक मजदूर ने 41 दिन की मजदूरी खोई जो औसतन 600 रुपये होती है । 600 रुपये खो कर 4 रुपये पाए बोनस व प्रोवीडेन्टफन्ड खोया सो अलग । गुप्त जी ने कहा कि हमने क्या पाया ? मैं बताता हूं कि आपने क्या पाया । डांगे जी की सुपुत्री को आपने लाकर यहां लोक सभा में बिठा दिया । न हड़ताल होती न वह चुन कर आती । मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन ने समझौता किया । आपका तो यह सिद्धान्त रहा है कि मान्यता-वान्यता की कोई बात नहीं, सभी यूनियनों को मान्यता है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन ने जो समझौता किया वह तो एक तरफ रह गया और आपने बिना मान्यता समझौता कर लिया यानी जो बहुत कुछ पालिया मूल उद्देश्य जो आपका था उसको आपने हासिल कर लिया । बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की । लेकिन देश और श्रमिकों को कितनी क्षति हुई ?

जूट वर्कर्ज की जो हड़ताल 33 दिन चली, उस में उन लोगों ने 400 रुपये खोये और केवल 55 रुपये बोनस के पाये । मजदूरों को कुछ मिला नहीं आप को बहुत कुछ मिला । देश को कुछ नहीं मिला , बल्कि उस को बड़ी भारी क्षति हुई । लेकिन श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को काफी मिल गया--- जहां उन के लिए बैठने की जगह नहीं थी वहां मान्यता वाली यूनियन को छोड़ उन के साथ समझौता हुआ । उन्होंने तो अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर लिया उनकी जीत हुई लेकिन देश को, श्रमिकों को कितनी हानि हुई ।

इस मौके पर मैं आप के द्वारा गुजरात और अहमदाबाद के मजदूरों को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि वहां इतनी ज्यादा गड़बड़ी, आगजनी, लूटपाट तोड़फोड़, हुई, गोली चली, मारपीट हुई, लेकिन वहां के श्रमिकों ने हड़ताल नहीं की । वहां की एक यूनियन मजदूर महाजन कांग्रेस या इन्टक से एफिलिएटिड नहीं है, बल्कि वह इन्टक और रूलिंग पार्टी के विरुद्ध रही है । उस यूनियन ने निष्पक्षता और सच्ची राष्ट्रीयता दिखाई । करफ्यू के समय काम पर जाते हुए लोग उन को रोकते थे, उन्हें मारते थे---पुलिस भी उन्हें मारती थी और आन्दोलनकारी भी मारते थे । लगभग दो हजार श्रमिक घायल हुए, लेकिन फिर भी उन लोगों ने काम बन्द नहीं किया । उन्होंने बराबर काम चालू रखा । अहमदाबाद मजदूर महाजन संघ के मुखपत्र "मजदूर संदेश" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार है कि 29 जनवरी को मजदूर संघ ने मेजर-जेनेरल आनन्द और ब्रिगेडियर कौल को अपनी सभा में बुला कर उन का स्वागत किया ।

उन लोगों ने मिलिटरी आफिसर्ज से कहा कि जब हमारे श्रमिक मिलों में काम करने जाते हैं, तब हम आप का संरक्षण चाहते हैं, ताकि उस समय पुलिस या आन्दोलनकारी श्रमिकों से छेड़-छाड़ न करें । उन मिलिटरी आफिसर्ज ने उस अवसर पर भाषण देते हुए कहा---यह गुजराती में है • कि जब विदेशी देश पर आक्रमण करते हैं, तो उस वक्त हमारा काम देश की रक्षा करना होता है, विदेशियों से लड़ना होता है । इस वक्त हम आप की मदद करने के लिए आये हैं । जो भी मजदूर काम पर जाता है और उस के हाथ में पास या टिफिन-बाक्स होगा, तो हम उस को नहीं रोकेंगे वह शान्ति से काम पर जाये । उन्होंने कहा कि हम उसी को पकड़ेंगे, जिस के हाथ में पत्थर होगा । कोई दूसरे का सिर फोड़ना चाहे या जान लेना चाहे, और मिलिटरी वाले कायर की तरह चुपचाप देखते रहें, यह कैसे हो सकता है ? उन्होंने कहा कि हम आप की सभा में आये हैं, लेकिन आप देख लीजिए कि हमारे रिवाल्वर के कवर में रिवाल्वर नहीं है, वह खाली है । उन्होंने बताया कि हम जनता की मदद करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि वहां इतनी जानें गईं, यह हुआ वह हुआ , आदि । लेकिन जनता ने तो मिलिटरी आफिसर्ज को बुला कर कहा कि हमारी रक्षा के लिए पुलिस और मिलिटरी की जरूरत है । अगर कुछ सिरफिरे लोग किसी की

जानी माल को नुक्सान पहुंचायें, या सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को आग लगायें, तो उन्हें इस बात की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

मैं राजनैतिक पार्टियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र में आन्दोलन करने की छूट है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति या जान-माल को हानि पहुचाने की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है । इस लिये उन्हें आन्दोलन के द्वारा उत्पादन को क्षति नहीं पहचानी चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की रक्षा होनी चाहिए ।

गवर्नमेंट की भी यह नीति हो गई है कि जो लोग आन्दोलन करते है और उत्पादन को हानि पहुचाते हैं, वह उन को तो सरक्षण देती है और जो लोग जनहित में काम करते हैं, वह उन की उपेक्षा करती है । मैं दो यूनियनों का, प्रैजिडेंट हूं एक तो नेपानगर में न्यूजप्रिंट के कारखाने की यूनियन का और दूसरे होशगबाद में नोट छपने का कागज बनाने के कारखाने की यनियन का। मेरे प्रैजिडेंट बनने से पहले नेपा मिल में प्रति-मास तीन हजार टन कागज का उत्पादन होता था, लेकिन मैं ने प्रैजिडेंट बनने के बाद श्रमिकों को समझाया और आज उस का उत्पादन पाच हजार टन प्रति-मास है । लेकिन हम ने देखा कि मिल ने जो 32 परसेंट प्राडक्शन बोनस देने का फैसला किया, वह चपरासी से ले कर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर तक, जिस का वेतन तीन हजार रुपये है, सब को बराबर मिलता है । यह गलत तरीका है । होशंगाबाद के कारखाने में पहले छापने के कागज का उत्पादन चार टन-प्रति-दिन था, जब कि अब वह नौ टन प्रति-दिन है । के लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों को भी उसी प्रकार दिया जा रहा है ।

हम देखते हैं कि जो श्रमिक राष्ट्रहित में काम करते हैं, उन को गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जो लाभ पहुचाया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंचाया जाता है और जो आन्दोलनकारी नुक्सान पहुंचाते हैं, उन को हर तरह की सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं मैं विरोधी पार्टियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे आन्दोलन करें, लेकिन वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि उत्पादन और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को हानि न पहुचे ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramula): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address mentions most of the problems that confront us. The demonstration that was done on the day when the President addressed both Houses was unfortunate. Notwithstanding, we heard the Address with interest. We find that he did mention most of the problems that we are facing. For example, he did mention prominently the rise in price; there is scaricity. The blackmarketeers are there; the hoarders are there. We have to find a solution We are not only to talk about it in the air. The solution is that the production should increase and, more particularly, the production of essentials. I would suggest that the Government, in this respect, should also try to see that the production of essentials must receive proper and more attention. For example, let me cite the case of standard cloth. If there are persons who do not want to produce more standard cloth and they are dictating terms with regard to the standard cloth, why cannot the Government take over the sick mills and produce the standard cloth itself ? At the same time, we must see that essentials which are needed by the common men and by the lowest strata of the society, should have it through the public distribution system. I am not recommending public distribution system for all items, but I am only suggesting that there must be public distribution system for all these items which are needed by the poorer men and by the people in the lower income group.

17.00 hrs.

I cannot also understand the procurement methods that are being adopted now.

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

17.00 Hrs.

I do not think that procurement through middlemen can be successful. The procurement that is being done now is through middlemen and through the millers. That is not the right way to procure. We must procure from the producer himself. I am talking about food at the moment. We must procure directly from the grower. I cannot understand why we cannot go to the producer direct and what is preventing us from doing so and what difficulties are in the way. Why can we not have monopoly procurement and take the marketable surplus directly from the growers ?

While I am on this subject, I would also like to mention what is actually a fact, namely that it is the richer classes of peasants and those who have more lands who can have more grains. Since land reforms have not been implemented, the poorer sections, especially those who have uneconomic holdings do not produce in order to self. So, we must see that land reforms take place. We must see the land ceiling laws are implemented by all the States, and the surplus lands should go to the poorer sections so that they can grow more food and if more food is grown, it will be available to the people in greater measure. At the moment, the richer peasants have got the holding back power and therefore they do not part with all the marketable surplus and they get credit also for this holding back purpose. Secondly, whatever marketable surplus goes to the millers they hand over only a portion of it to the Govenremnt for distribution and keep the balance with themselves. Therefore, the method of procurement needs a little more re-thinking to be put on proper lines so that the foodgrains really reach the people.

Again, why should coarse grain also not come more and more under the control of Government ? I would like to make one small suggestion in this respect; I do not know to what extent it can be implemented; anyhow, it is for Government to think over this. Government are today not finding it easy to procure grains from the growers because of many hurdles. So, why can they not think of a levy in which they will take total marketable surplus themeselves and at the same time prohibit the growers from selling the grains to anybody except the Government ?

Having said so much in regard to rise in prices and scarcity, I now come to the question of strikes and lock-outs which are hampering production. These will not increase production, and if production does not increase, how can we have lesser prices ? Strikes are becomming too much these days. I can understand strikes by labour and working class people, but we are having even strike by doctors. This has affected mainly the lower strata of population. I could understand their strike for a few days as a symbolic or token strike just to draw the attention of the Government to their demands so that they may receive attention at the hands of Government. But the strike of the doctors now has gone on for too long and it has gone too far. It is the poorer sections who are affected by it, and these doctors are holding the entire section of these people to ransom. I know that Dr. Karan Singh has been trying to accommodate them, and in fact, he has gone a few steps ahead, and if the doctors would only start a dialogue with Dr Karan Singh, perhaps they may receive more sympathetic consideration. But I do not understand their continued strike and their remaining adamant on the strike. I would advise them to come back to their jobs and serve the people for whom they are meant. Theres is one of the noblest professions, and therefore, they must not think of money; they must come back and work and serve the people. I would appeal to Dr. Karan Singh also to be more sympathetic and try to accommodate them whereever their demands are just so that they do not persist in their strike.

As regards the violence that we see these days, I would say that it is perhaps because of right reaction not only within

but from outside the country also. They are trying to attack us. They have seen India emerging as a power in the world. India counts after Indiraji has led us from one success to another. Therefore, the reactionaries outside the country are trying to weaken her and trying to instigate so many things here. They have perhaps even been trying to help certain reactionary parties in the elections. They have been trying to do so many things here. I feel that the country must be on gnard against these forces. It must see through this game and remain united and see that the leadership that is taking them from one success to another is strengthened more and more.

I would like to recite a verse here :

मज्मे महकम हो तो होती है बलाएं पस्पा ।
किनने तूफा पलट देता है माहिल तनहा ।।

عزم محکم ہو تو ہوتی ہیں بلائیں پسپا
کتنے طوفان پلٹ دیتا ہے ساحل تنہا

I feel confident that the India Government will face all these troubles and will emerge successfully and lead the nation from success to success.

I have one or two more points to make. At the moment, there is much anxiety caused because of the oil crisis. We have to see that we depend less and less on imported oil. We must also tap hydroelectric power and other sources of energy of our own.

In this connection, I have a suggestion to make in regard to the northern region, more particularly my State. They have been talking about the Salal and Kistwar Hydroelectric projects. This has been going on for decades, but nothing is happening. They should go about it quickly. We are more adversely affected by the oil crisis, because we have to carry our goods over a long distance in petrol vehicles in these days of petrol scarcity. Therefore, our transport has become more difficult.

Now I would like to say one think about the Islamic Summit at Lahore. I think it has a great achievement to its credit in that it has been able to enable Bangla Desh to attend it. This will mean normalisation of relations between Bangladesh and Pakistan and in the sub-continent. But I have one fear and I would like to draw the attention of the House to it. If this Islamic Summit was meant to extend support to the Arabs in West Asia, I can understand it. It is a very good thing. If it is a fight for the Palestinian people to enable them to go back to their own areas, I think it serves a good cause. We have already been extending our support to that. India has been in the forefront in that respect. But if this Summit is also meant to procure oil for their war machinery, I think we should be alert and careful. hope I am wrong, but I express my fear on this score. At the time West Asia was fighting Israel, Pakistan did not go to their help. Pakistan went to Iran. At that time, we did much more to assist the Arabs. Anyway, I voice my fear on this account and would like to caution the House not to be complacent about this.

The US and UK are establishing a base in the Indian Ocean. This has come particularly at a time when there was a declaration that there is no big power rivalry. So far as the USSR is concerned in the Indian Ocean, the USSR has no base in this area and it does not want to have one; it wants peace in this area because peace helps its development. It is only the imperialist countries which want base in this area. Therefore, we will have to pay a little more attention to this. A mere protest will not do. We will have to take some more concrete steps by which we can try to see that the Indian Ocean remains an ocean of peace, The united Kingdom says our plea is unrealistic, but I think we should not ge by what the United Kingdom says, or by what the United States says, that they have

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

a right to enter the seas because they do not have a land route. But that is all for talk; we know their intention is to dominate the countries that surround the Indian Ocean and therefore they are coming here.

Therefore, I would say, why we cannot take steps towards this Asian collective security, an idea which was thrown up by Mr. Brezhnev when he was here and earlier also ? That would help us to see that the Indian Ocean also becomes an ocean of peace. We see at the same time that the United States and the United Kingdom have a large number of bases all over in Asia while the USSR has none. We must see that the concept of Asian collective security receives more attention than at present.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address that was given in the Central Hall.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Mr Chairman, Sir, when I am rising to participate in this debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, my heart is full with sorrow and anguish Equally I am agitated over a number of issues, problems and challenges with which the entire Indian people all over the country are confronted.

Sir, it is from this angle that I feel terribly disappointed when I look at the Address, read it and re-read it,—not that it is worth reading again—because it is very dull, it is very disappointing. It is a drab Address and a dull Address I am sorry that this is a dull and drab Address whereas a lot of energy and a lot of research and an intelligent planning have to go into the President's Address, because we know who drafts it and who reads it It is, therefore all the more distressing to see that the President, the highest man in the land, should have been asked to utter so many meaningless and dull words signifying almost nothing

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know that the time at my disposal is very, very limited, and therefore, I shall not dwell at length, not even in a cursory manner, on a variety of topics mentioned in the President's Address. May I say that I have already moved as many as 46 amendments to the Motion of Thanks thereby trying to reflect what I feel on the various aspects of the issues and problems before us in this august House

Sir, I was telling you that this Address is dull and drab because it does not reflect truly and fully the state of the Union. The state of the Union today is terribly disturbed and is in great Agony Every Indian and India as a whole, to a man, is in great anguish, in great difficulty and in great distress. But nowhere in this Address do we find this distress, these difficulties reflected in a true and meaningful style

Sir, the Address is depressingly prosaic in its style; it hardly tells anything in terms of what the Government actually wants to do It only narrates in a very ordinary, descriptive style, what the Prime Minister has done by visiting this country or that country or discussing with this man or that man however dignified that individual may be But it does not touch the basic issues, and it is surprising just as it is angering to see that the Address of the President refers in greater details to the unions aspects of foreign policy rather than to the several important aspects of domestic policy No country's foreign policy can ever succeed if that country's domestic policy is in terrible disarry in terrible disturbance and in terrible doldrums

One should see what is happing in the country as a whole and then compare the President's Address. Here is the President's Address telling us in unnecessary detail, in as many as 18 paragraphs, what the Prime Minister did or what the President did, whom they met and so on. Ordinary, common man in this country is not interested in what the President or the Prime Minister did abroad; he is more interested in what is happing to him, to his problems have and now at home From

these angles, I feel that the President's Address is no worth considering as inspiring or even challenging.

Let me now go into some details of the situation that is prevailing in my State and city, Gujarat and Ahmedabad. I feel terribly upset and even angered and humiliated when I find that the President has only four lines to say about this in his long Address. What is happening in Gujarat is not street violence. There may be some street violence but by and large it has been the reaction of a desperate and tortured people against police atrocities, local police, State reserve police and Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force, against countless citizens of Ahmedabad and Gujarat. In all humility I can say that the people of Gujarat are known for their understanding, reasonableness and for their understanding, reasonableness and not given to street violence. That is why I am sorry to find in fact I feel humiliated that there is no mention of the historic events that have happened in Gujarat during the last two months. Why this complacency and indifferent attitude to a section of the people of India who are doing certain things which touch the very foundations of democracy? There was a popular upsurge; it was unguided; it was spontaneous. No party is involved in it in the sense of initiating the movement. But it is true that all parties are now involved, though they played only a secondary role. The students, the social workers, teachers and professors, engineers and doctors, bank employees and sarvodaya workers, practically every section of the community, all of them were there. It will be surprising if political parties in any democracy did not fish in such troubled waters. But who created these troubled waters ? Who is responsible for this atmosphere of corruption, of debasing democratic values and principles ? I feel that this Address is incomplete because it hardly mentions the historic events that we witnessed in Ahemdabad and Gujarat.

I may again say in all humility that we in Ahemedabad and Gujarat feel, and perhaps rightly so, that we belong in a special sense to the land of Mahatma Gandhi. Of course Gandhi belongs to the whole country, may to the whole world and to eternity too, in a sense. Yet, in a special sense, we belong to the land of Mahatma Gandhi and we have therefore a special responsibility. It was a popular movement against corruption and rising prices and police atrocities and all kinds of torture let loose by the State machinery, police machinery. We have to see to it that it is done in a non-violent, non-partisan decent, democratic and civil manner.

We have been trying to do it and we are sure, in the end we will succeed in doing it. I do not want to take the time of the House, nor have I enough time at my disposal to go into the various details.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member can speak up to 5.30 p.m. when the Half an Hour Discussion will be taken up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I hope will be given a few minutes more, if I cannot finish by 5.30 p.m. Sir, you know that normally I do not speak at length on various matters. But it is a serious matter.

Today I want to speak on this gram crisis in Ahmedabad and Gujarat because I want this august House to know in a realistic manner as to what has been happening there. Newspapers are not being able to report adequately and fully what is happening in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. It is not properly and adequately re-layed on the All India Radio. In fact, during the thick of the movement the press and the radio were also strangled by the then Ministry to see to it that the peoples' anger and peoples' movement were not properly reflected in the columns of the newspapers, and broadcasts on the wireless of the All India Radio.

As I was saying, this movement which started on the 10th of January was spontaneous. It was basically against corruption. It was also against the high-rising prices but it was mostly against corruption, because the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat know that rising prices in a way is a national phenomenon. In fact, several friends on the government side always say that it is an international phenomenon. Anyway, the people of Gujarat discovered

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar].

that the phenomenon of rising prices is there because it is product of the corruption of the Ministry.

We in Gujarat have been claiming for many years that on the whole we are a clear State, that we have no corruption, no bribery, no nepotism by and large in our administration, in our Ministry. Even against the previous Ministries there were charges but they were of other types. There were no charges of financial corruption against the previous Ministries. For the first time in Ahmedabad and Gujarat when we found that corruption, a thing which we hardly knew, had become rampant, so much so that it led to tremendous rise in prices of all foodstuffs, of wheat, bajra, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, kerosene, in fact every conceivable commodity of daily consumption, the students revolted. May I say as a professor that I feel extremely proud of the fact that the students and professors of this country—because Gujarat is a part and parcel of India—the intellectuals and intelligentsia came out in the open before it was too late to lead a popular movement against the corrupt and discredited Government They have been demanding on behalf of the entire people of this country that governments and leaders must get rid of corruption, get rid of nepotism, bad government, immoral rule, unethical principles, which have been practised so long, shamelessly and nakedly, without any parallel in the political life of our state. So, the agitation was against the highly corrupt and almost totally discredited government, headed by Shri Chimanbhai Patel. When this Ministry came to power, some of us had gone to the Governor, Shri Vishwanathan in a walking march in Ahmedabad. In fact, I had the privilege of leading this procession of 3,000 to 4,000 people—and told the Governor at that time that we wanted this Government to go, because we felt that the ruling Congress had lost the confidence of the people. We said this because when we were in difficulties, in a period of drought, they were shamelessly fighting against eachother among themselves, for their narrow political ends as to who will be the Chief Minister and who will be in Chief Minister's team. People were watching this dramatic scene, this grotesque scene, this shameless scene, this disgusting scene. The people of my State had to wait until the sins of the Government, the sins of the Ministry, the sins of the Ruling Congress had been full to the last point. When the pot was full it erupted. It is no use saying that when it started there was violence. The basic and root cause of it was that the corrupt ruling Congress party and government had played have with the lives of the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat.

The most tragic point is the way the Government used the State machinery at its disposal against political opponents. In no State which talks of a democratic government have we seen the Government mercilessly dealing with the people with all kinds of violence that is available at the disposal of the State. Moreover, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act was used ruthlessly against all sorts of people.

It was a twisting of MISA. It was the maintenance of the Congress rule rather than the maintenance of internal security! Professors were arrested; students were arrested. They did not arrest hoarders and black-marketeers. They did not arrest the people who were unsocial. They arrested the people who were preaching resistance in the open: Fight this corrupt Government, discredited Government.

It was for the first time that the entire State machinery was used and pitted against political opponents . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You try to conclude by 5.30. There is the Half-an-Hour Discussion at 5.30.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let me continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very difficult. There is a tight schedule. I have already given you 15 minutes. You try to finish

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The police atrocities were unprecedented. Not even in the worst British days, the police had acted in a manner in which they acted in Ahme-

January and February The police broke and went into hundreds of homes of countless innocent people, opened up bolted doors with bayonets and mercilessly tortured the people, even old people, women and children The police did not spare anyone.

Then, the army came When the army came, the people of Ahmedabad had a unique sense and also, in a sense, it is a point worth-noting in terms of anxious implications it has got The people of Ahmedabad disarmed the army! The army was garlanded by hundreds of citizens Not only that An Arti was performed by young girls and women wherever the army went I want this House to know one interesting thing As soon as the army was called in the people of Ahmedabad gave a new slogan and wrote it on the walls of Ahmedabad They said We do not want to fight with you It is the State police which was fighting against us We are not against you We want food Instead of food, we are being given bullets We are being tortured, we are being tear-gassed, we are being lathi-charged, we are being mercilessly beaten"

This was the slogan

"अगर हमारा जवान हमको गाली मारेगा तो
ता हमारा लहू बहेगा'
मगर हमारा जवान हमको रोटी देगा तो हमारा
लहू बनेगा।"

If meant "If you shoot us, our blood will go into the streets But if you give us roti, you will become our blood brother" So, the army said, "We have nothing against you" This is how the army was completely disarmed This is what happened

As I was saying earlier, enough of destruction was done Nearly hundred innocent people have died There has been such debasing of democratic values, principles and practices There has been a complete deterioration in political and parliamentary way of life The Chaimanbhai Patel Ministry was born in sin and was thriving on sin. It has ultimately gone the way the sinners go! We are very happy that it has gone We do not want to step there. We feel that the entire Assembly of 160 MLAs and more particularly the ruling 140 MLAs have lost their creditability in the eyes of the people of Ahmedabad and of other places in Gujarat.

MR CHAIRMAN. You may continue tomorrow

We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion Shri Vayalar Ravi

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17 29 hrs

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ELECTRIFICATION OF ERNAKULAM TRIVANDRUM RAILWAY LINE

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Chairman Sir I have taken the floor of this House to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of electrifying the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line and even upto Mangalore line

In reply to my Question, the hon Minister, Mr Qureshi, has been forced to sign an answer which is usually given by the Master, the so-called Railway Board, in an evasive way

He says

> 'Due to low density of traffic and the heavy capital investment required, the electrification of Ernakulam-Trivandrum section is not considered economically justified in preference to trunk routes"

I do not know wherefrom the Minister got the information Of course, his officials sitting in the Railway Board might have supplied him or he may have taken out from some kind of a report from somewhere In this connection I would like to mention, before coming to the subject, how they answer questions, how they mislead Parliament, how they evade and give untrue answers to the House I shall give one example about which I have talked to him

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

once. I sent a letter, when Mr. Hanumanthaiya was the Railway Minister, about making Perunguzhi a flag station, and his reply was that there would be a loss to the extent of Rs. 17,000 because the income was Rs. 2,200. I represented again in 1973 and again the same reply has been given, namely, that there would be a loss to the extent of Rs. 17,000 forgetting the fact that the income, meanwhile, has gone up to Rs. 4,500, nearly double. They simply look to the old file and send a mechanical reply to even Members of Parliament. I do not know what action will be taken against those officers who mislead you, me and Parliament. This is how they answer questions. That is why I say that the Railway Board will kill you and the whole country.

Now I come to the subject. The hon. Minister has said about density of traffic and heavy capital investment. The density of traffic alone cannot be the criterion for electrification of railways. You must consider the other aspects also—the socio-economic condition of the State and also the availability of electricity. I also disagree with his point about density of traffic. We have also to consider the density of the population of the State and the investment made so far in the State. In this connection I would like to point out that Kerala is not a State which can be compared with the other States; it is an urban or semi-urban State. Now the metre gauge is being converted into broad gauge from Ernakulam to Trivandrum and the entire terminal station may be shifted from Ernakulam to Trivandrum. All express trains may start from Trivandrum. That is what is going to happen within a couple of years.

About availability of electricity, we have surplus and cheap electricity. Our Kerala Government has offered at the rate of three paise per kilowatt which is the cheapest. We are supplying electricity to Madras where they are running electric trains. These urban trains have been subsidised in Bombay and other metropolitan cities. We do not want any subsidy for urban transport system. Cheap and surplus electricity is available in Kerala; we have no problem on that account.

Now what is the density of the population of Kerala? It is about 1,000 to 1,200 per kilometre whereas the density of population of other States is as follows: Andhra Pradesh 157, Assam 150, Bihar 324. The density of population in the case of Kerala is 1,000 to 1,200. You have to count on this basis. The density of traffic is the highest in Kerala.

Take the total income of the Southern Railways in 1970-71. Thirty per cent of the income is from the Kerala lines which constitute only eleven per cent of the Southern Railway lines. What is your total income in 1971-72? It is about Rs. 44,000 million and we are contributing Rs. 1,000 million. How can you say that the density of traffic is low? When they made the feasibility studies for Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line years ago, they made the calculation that this much would be the density of traffic. But now it has gone up by 600 per cent. Your calculation is wrong. All your calculations are based on untrue things. Now take the 220 km route length of Ernakulam-Trivandrum. There are 42 stations. The length of Mangalore-Trivandrum route is 635 km and the total number of stations is 25. It shows that on this route for every 4-5 km there is a station. We are wasting about 2 hours only on stopping and starting of the trains on this Trivandrum-Ernakulam line. If electrification comes, we can save that much time of the people. Also see the density of the traffic. Now the students' agitation is there in Quilon and Parur and other areas in my constituency because there are only two trains and they cancelled the trains for coal shortage.

I can give you the number of passengers at every station, Trivandrum-Peta 1592 passengers every day. Tandapuram—1240, Unchikode—1079 and then Parur—3000. I can give the list to the Minister provided he does not allow himself to be misled by his officials. This shows how much traffic

is there. Suppose you electrify it, it will speed up the whole transport system. I have no doubt by electrification the entire traffic system and the infra-structure in my State will be changed.

The other point you will have to consider is the investment. I do not know whether they have submitted any report about the investment. But according to me, it will be about Rs. 15 crores for electrification upto Trichur. May I know from the Minister as to how much is spent for diesel? You spend about Rs. 1.5 to 2 crores every year and you need two train-loads of coal every day for running the trains in my State. For running my trains you have to carry coal from the trouble spot of Dhanbad, all the way to South If you do not move the coal in time, you cancel the trains. You sit in Olavakkot or Madurai and cancel the trains. But the affected students are agitated and they stop the trains. Then you cancel the trains. You need two train-loads of coal. How much expenditure does it cost you? How much traffic dislocation does it cause?

Have you calculated it ?

Now there are one lakh of vehicles on roads in my State. Naturally, if this line is electrified. 10 per cent of that traffic can be shifted to the railways. We, in our State, produce coffee, tea and all export items. Then we are saving fuel to the extent of Rs. 3 crores every year. On the whole the railways can save Rs. 5 crores by this electrification and if you calculate all other benefits that will accrue, the total will come to Rs. 6-7 crores a year. It means that two years of savings only are required to electrify the railway line from Trivandrum to Trichur.

In this connection, may I draw the attention of the Minister as to how they have treated Kerala so far. The Minister, while answering some of my questions earlier, said 'we are considering zonal-wise and not State-wise'. Good, at least the railways are above the linguistic parachial feelings. The Minister, of course, may be aware of the fact that after Independence out of the 4673 km of new railway lines they have constructed, you were good enough to give us only 155 km. You can imagine how much of an expenditure has come to my State.

Take the metre gauge line from Salem to Bangalore. It is useless. It is all due to bad planning of the Railway Board. If it had been only a broad gauge, all the Kerala trains can go straight from Trivandrum to Bombay instead of going through the present long route. I do not know how many trains run on this line. My friend, Mr. Gopal says only one train runs. Now, the average railway line in our State is only 4 km for 1 lakh of population while the national average is 15 km. Then none of the major railway depots or stores is in my State.

There are two divisions, Olavakode and Madurai. There are depots sub-depots and stores; but there is nothing in Kerala. The maximum distance is 607 km and the minimum distance is 330 km. They promised a workshop but now they say, no. no. This is how they treat Kerala in the matter of railway construction in the entire country. Your whole approach must be changed. This is my submission. Instead of the calculation of the entire economics of the transport as a whole, they calculate only his goods traffic alone. This must change, as I have already submitted. The introduction of this new railway line will mean very many benefits in the matter of socio-economic impact of this region and of this State. There are so many essential goods to be transported like coir, tiles etc, and these could not be transported because of the wagon shortage. You say, you have no priority to E or F or I. You do not give priority here and on that account they are suffering very much. If you electrify upto Mangalore the whole transport system will change. Rs. 13 crores of investment can very easily be done. The Kayamkulam-Ernakulam line

via Alleppey can be undertaken. This will connect Alleppey with Ernakulam. This is only for 97 kilometres. Still Government are not prepared. Mr. Hanumanthaiya, when he was a Minister, ordered a survey; still nothing has been done there. The Railway Board is thinking in their own old way and old approach. This is still the thinking of the old hierarchy; they grab more and more; expand more and more and corner the Ministers. They do not have modern outlook. My request to the Minister is this: Instead of going to the advice and report of the officials you yourself must make a study in this matter and see how much you can save foreign exchange. Kerala has offered cheap electricity and it can be harnessed for the service of the nation. The whole infra-structure of this area will change by this arrangment. This is my submission. Two hours of time can be lessened in the matter of transport.

You need not say that funds are not available bacause there are Rs. 600 crores which are available for expansion in the Fifth Plan. This can be utilised.

I am sure the hon. Minister will consider this legitimate demand and plea made to him and I hope that he will come out with a statement that he agrees to the demand made in this regard. The people of Kerala are the people who are the sufferers in the matter of railway constructions. The facts and figures show that it is necessary to electrify the railway line as I have already mentioned and I hope the hon. Minister will accept my suggestions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): First of all, I understand that considering the density of population in Kerala, the railway line is too meagre. Secondly, the growth of railways since 1947, if taken into consideration, is also very meagre in this country. Thirdly, you have surplus electricity which, they could make use of at a very cheap rate, which, in fact, if I may say so, may be going waste or may be used for some non priority purposes.

Then, from the railways point of view, when you choose between dieselisation and electrification, if you ask me, from whatever little knowledge that I have acquired, I have been going through certain papers on transportation and so I say that electrification is far more desirable because you have a terrific shortage of liquid fuel in the country, there electricity is useful.

Then the question of air pollution etc., etc., is there. From the point of view of investment, if I am right, electirc engine is more desirable compared to a diesel engine. Therefore, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi should here and now make a statement and we expect him to give an assurance here and now on the floor of the House today that he would accede to what has been asked for by Shri Vayalar Ravi. We are fully with him in this regard and so the Minister should accede to his request and give us an assurance because although Kerala makes a lot of money in foreign exchange by exports and other cash crops, you have been showing them a big banana for the last 27 years. It is about time that you accede to this request. I am not interested in your being unusually kind to Birlas. In U.P. you have gone in for an aluminium plant at a cost of Rs. 2 crores but the yield from it is next to nothing.

So, I request you to accede to the request and tell us here and now on the floor of the House that the Railways accept the proposal and they will execute it as early as possible.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहस तभी मतलब की होगी जब रेल मंत्रालय इन सभी सवालों पर राष्ट्रीय हित की दृष्टि से सोचेगा। लेकिन लगता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड का और अक्ल का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, और इस का नतीजा, यह हो रहा है कि आजादी के बाद सत्ताइस साल हो गये यह छोटी लाइन का निर्माण करते रहे। स्वराज्य के बाद रेलवे लाइनें बनी हैं लेकिन गलती यह रही कि उन को ब्राड गेज का बनाने के बजाय मीटर गेज का बनाया गया। अब कन्या

कुमारी तक इस रेल को बढ़ाने का काम हाथ में लिया गया है। मैंगलोर से कन्या कुमारी तक रेल का सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा। रेल बोर्ड ने बड़ी अक्ल का काम किया कि मैंगलोर से बम्बई का भी सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा। केरल का बम्बई से कितना नजदीक का सम्बन्ध है, यह कोई कहने की बात नहीं है।

जहां तक ट्रैफिक डेन्सिटी का सवाल है, बम्बई से कन्या कुमारी तक जो रेल लाइन जा सकती है वह रत्नागिरी से लाइ जाये, साउथ कनारा से लाई जाये, केरल के सारे जिलों से लाई जाये। उन की जा पर कैपिटा आबादी है वह उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अधिक है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूगा कि क्या युद्ध-स्तर पर कन्या कुमारी से बम्बई तक ब्राड गेज लगाने का काम करने की बात वह सोचेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कोयले के अभाव में आज बहुत सी ट्रेने बन्द हो रही है। 19 तारीख का ही प्रश्न है, उस के बारे में पूछा गया था .

"Q. Whether, last year, a number of trains had to be cancelled because of shortage of coal ?

A. Yes."

और आगे कहते है :

"A close coordination is being maintained with the coal producing authority for augmenting the supplies of steam coke"

स्टीम कौल की बहुत कमी है। डीजल का जो खर्चा है वह बढ़ता ही चला जाएगा। डीजल के [illegible] उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों को मद्देनजर रखा [illegible] आपने अभी तक नहीं बढ़ाए हैं लेकिन 28 तारीख को जब बजट खोला जाएगा तो कौन कौन से नए टैक्स आप निकालेंगे इसका पता चल ही जाएगा। डीजल मंहगा होता जाएगा। फूड आयल की स्थिति सारे विश्व में मुश्किल हो गई है। आप आपने देश में फूड आयल निकालने की क्षमता नहीं रखते हैं। आप इस मामले में बहुत ही निकम्मे साबित हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या बिजलीकरण के अलावा और कोई रास्ता है।

एक और मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि एक टन कोयला लोकोमोटिव में जलाने से जितनी शक्ति उत्पन्न होगी क्या उस एक टन कोयले की बिजली बनाने से उसके अधिक शक्ति उत्पन्न होगी ? अगर यह बात स्पष्ट है तो मैं कहूंगा कि हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के रिसोर्सिस उस इलाके में कितने हैं, कितने नहीं है, वह तो अपनी जगह पर चीज है लेकिन कोयले के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर इसके लिए यह आवश्यक हो तो कोई थर्मल स्टेशन कायम किया जाए। तो क्या आप ऐसा भी करेंगे ? मैं दो चीजो के बारे में जानना चाहता हू। क्या आर्थिक दृष्टि से कोयला जलाना फायदेमन्द है या उस कोयले की बिजली बना कर उसको इस्तेमाल करना फायदेमन्द है ? यदि बिजली करण फायदेमन्द है तो हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी, जो पानी से बिजली बनती है वह तो अलग चीज है, उसकी केरल में कोई कमी नहीं है, कोयले से भी क्या आप बिजली बनाएंगे ? मैं अपेक्षा करता हू कि मंत्री महोदय घोषणा करें कि बहुत जल्दी बम्बई से कन्याकुमारी तक ब्राड गेज बन जाएगी और पूरी लाइन का बिजलीकरण किया जाएगा ताकि देश हित को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जा सके।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): It is a fact that the Railway Board has been denying most of the railway lines asked for in the under-developed regions in our country in the name of economic feasibility. On the same day when Shri Vayalar Ravi was asking this question, the Railway Minister who spoke on behalf of the Railway Board said that the railway line connecting Alleppey to Quilon and Ernakulam was not feasible, the railway line connecting Kottayam and Madurai was not feasible, the one connecting Coorg and Mysore and Tellicherry was not feasi-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan].

ble and the line connecting Apta and Mangalore was not feasible. I would request that the Railway Ministry should make some new studies and a new approach has to be evolved to decide what is meant by economic feasibility.

For the development of the railways, when we were ruled by the Britishers, military movement was the main consideration for constructing a railway line In Kerala, we had the experience of Shoranur being connected with Nilambur to quell the Moplah rebellion Although the same people are not sitting there today in the Railway Board in the sense that the people now are black people, yet they have the white brain of the old Britishers and they are denying everything in the name of economic feasibility So, my first point is that a new approach has to be evolved in regard to this consideration of economic feasibility.

They should take into account the development of the hinterland, the economic development of the region

With regard to electrification of lines in Kerala, we have argued everything I would only like to add one point here For the purpose of food rationing, the whole of Kerala is treated like a big city, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or any other That was how statutory rationing was introduced Contiguous villages and towns are all spread over There is no doubt that if new rail lines are built, connected and electrified, they can run on a sound economic basis.

So my request is will Government reexamine what the Railway Board has thrust upon Government in the name of economic feasibility? Secondly, will they consider favourably the request of Kerala to have more railway lines and also to electrify all those lines so that they can run fast and it will be economically feasible also ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) आजादी के उपरान्त भी यदि किसी एक महकमे में योजना रहित काम चालू है अब तक भी तो रेलवे मे है। आज देश के सीमावर्ती प्रदेशो में वास्तव में जिस गेज की जरूरत थी वह अब भी नही बना है फिर चाहे वह पश्चिमी हो या पूर्वी हो। वहां मीटर गेज लाइन चलती है। योजना अयोग भी इस बात को स्वीकार करता है कि जहा पर मीटर गेज है वहा देश का समुचित आर्थिक विकास नही हुआ है। जहा ब्राड गेज है और जहा मीटर गेज है वहा भी विकास मे अन्तर आया है। केरल वास्तव मे एक बडा शहर देश के अन्दर फैला हुआ है ऐसा कहा जा सकता है। घनत्व जो आबादी का है, मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई भी ऐसा भाग नही है जिस के साथ उसकी तुलना हो सकती हो। यह कहा गया है कि डैसिटी आफ ट्रेफिक नही है। इसका कारण आपका केरल मे ही नही और भी जगह ढूढना होगा। कारण यह है कि गाडियो का आवागमन इतना अनियमित हो गया है कि लोगो का उस पर से भरोसा उडता जा रहा है। इसकी वजह से ट्रेफिक कम हुआ है। जहा तक गुड्ज ट्रेफिक का सवाल है एक जगह से माल भेजा जाए तो दूसरी जगह वह सुरक्षित पहुच जाएगा इसका भरोसा नही होता है। इस वास्ते जितना माल रेलो से जाना चाहिये नही जाता है। इसको हम समझे। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो दलील दी जा रही है कि डैसिटी आफ ट्रेफिक नही है यह एक थोथी दलील है क्योकि यदि अरनाकुलम और त्रिवेन्द्रम का बिजली-करण हो जाए तो कोटायम और चगनासेसी आदि बडे शहर हैं वहा आपको बहुत ट्रेफिक मिल सकता है और आपका ट्रेफिक बढ़ सकता है। दूर दृष्टि से यदि आप कल्पना करेगे तो पता चलेगा कि हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की केरल मे बहुलता है। धीरे-धीरे कोयले और आयल की शोर्टेज भी आज देश के सामने हो रही है। वह समस्या भी हमारे सामने है। देश के शास्त्री बता रहे है कि आगे चल कर अणु बिजली ज्यादा मुनाफा देने वाली सिद्ध होगी। अणु बिजली के आधार पर बिजली का उपभोग करने हम लगें तो इसके लिए आवश्यक कच्चा माल केरल में भरा

पड़ा है । वहां पर हयूज डिपाजिस्ट आफ यूरेनियम है । कलपाकम मे एक केन्द्र भी बनने जा रहा है जो 1974 मे शुरू होगा । बिजली की कोई कमी नही होगी । समझ में नही आता है कि रेलो का काम कैसे चलता है । जहा कोल फील्ड्स हैं वहा इलैक्ट्रिक गाडिया चलती है । कलकत्ता से लेकर इधर तक वास्तव मे जहा उसकी जरूरत है वहां नही चलती है । एक मित्र ने बताया कि यहा से कोयला सारा उठा कर केरल तक ले जाआ इसकी क्या जरूरत है । वास्तव मे हमारे पास वहा बिजली भी है और कल को अणु बिजली भी हो सकती है। इस वास्ते जो दलील रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा दी जाती है उस मे कोई वजन नही, उसका कोई अर्थ नही । एक भूतपूर्व मत्री श्री हनुमेतया ने कहा था कि वेयर शुड वी परमपैक्टिव प्लानिग इन रेलवेज । उन्होने आश्वासन था कि एक ही गेज रहे । उनकी गाडी कौन से गेज से घर तक जा रही है इसका कुछ पता नही । सब गेज इन टैक्ट हैं । हम जो एक बार कहते है उसका अमल मे लाए तो लोगो मे असन्तोष नही पैदा होगा । ऐसा न करने पर असन्तोष पैदा होना है । पन बिजली और आगे चल कर अणु बिजली इन दोनो दृष्टियो से जहां विपुलता है ऐसे केरल के अन्दर इस माग की आपको पूर्ति करनी ही चाहिये ।

18 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): At the outset, I would like to dispel the idea that Kerala has been discriminated against so far as railways are concerned It is absolutely not correct The development of railway traction in the country is done on broader national considerations. As has been stated by so many friends, there is cheap power available in Kerala. It is not the only factor which influences the selection of railways for electrifications. Besides cheap electric power, there are other factors which have to be taken into consideration, things like the density of traffic, gradients and the contiguity with other electrified sections and the future prospects of traffic in that particular area, etc.

I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member that we should have more railway lines in Kerala. As he knows, this is a metre gauge section and it was during Shri Hanumanthaiya's time that it was decided that it should be converted into broad gauge. This section is 220 kilometres in length and its conversion will be completed by the end of 1976 or in the beginning of 1977.

I would like to clarify one position; when we talk of the density of traffic it is true that we take into consideration the population also. But the question is, what is available to the railways in that particular section is the main criterion for determining the lay-out of new lines.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): The trains are not running on time.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is true that for the electrification of the railways, a large investment is necessary; there is no doubt about it. But, as compared to the other modes of traction, electric traction would be one of the cheapest and we should go on for it, and that has been the policy of the railways.

Some hon. Member made a reference— I think it was Shri Jagannathrao Joshi— that Mr Hanumanthaiya had said that we should have a perspective planning for the railways I think that is being done, because from steam we have proceeded to diesel and from diesel we want to go in for electrification, but because of the recent energy crisis, there can be some serious rethinking in the railways that we should have more power and we should try to have more electric traction in the country.

Considering the traffic density, it has generally been found that 14 to 15 million *gross tonne kilometres per route kilometre* per annum makes electrification schemes financially viable. When we take this traffic in the Ernakulam-Quilon section, it is about 3.1 GTKM.

श्री मधु लिमये मंत्री महोदय रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की कैपेसिटी भी बतायें । जैसे जैसे डीजल महगा होता जायेगा लोग डाइवर्ट करना चाहेंगे । उस को तो आप ने पकड़ा ही नहीं है

Take a dynamic view.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This is a point which has to be considered, and I am not sure whether that point has been taken into consideration, that in case diesel becomes costlier and the buses have to be taken away from the routes . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Goods traffic.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Possibly there will be a slight change.

The point is whether it will come to 14 to 15 million GTKM.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Have a new survey.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is a question of fixing up priorities. As compared to the density figure for the Ernakulam-Trivandrum section given above, the traffic density figures for the other trunk routes—Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Calcutta, Bombay-Madras, Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Delhi—vary from 9.35 million GTKM to 24.55 million GTKM in certain areas.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): What about the Ernakulam-Shoranur line where the traffic density is far higher than on the Ernakulam-Trivandrum section where it is lower because it is a metre-gauge line? On the broad gauge section, the traffic is absolutely higher; it is one of the highest in India. Therefore, you cannot calculate the possibility of this inter-relation on the basis of the backwardly designed railway line On the metre gauge it is lower; when you convert it into broad gauge, as in Shoranur to Ernakulam, you find the traffic density is considerably high.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: What about the availability of cheap electricity on that section?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: When I made a reference to Bombay-Madras, Bombay-Delhi or Madras-Delhi lines, they were high density sections and even if we have to electrify all these routes should be given priority; normally you will agree that priority should be given to areas where there is high density. That is the point I am making . . .(*Interruptions*). The route kms. yet to be electrified on the trunk routes work out to 5,700. I can assure the hon. Members that as and when we update the traffic survey, we shall take into consideration the suggestion made by hon. Member Madhu Limaye because that is a factor which should be taken into consideration. In case diesel becomes prohibitively costly we shall have to think how much traffic will be available to the railways. . . . (*Interruptions*). A recent study on electrification indicates that about 10,453 route kms. will have enough traffic density to justify electrification by 1988-89. These sections cover not only all non-electrified sections of the trunk routes but a few others. Arkonam Cochin section figures in this but not Ernakulam-Trivandrum.

A study made a few months ago on electrification of Mangalore-Cape Comorin section which also includes Ernakulam-Trivandrum section showed that on a capital investment of Rs. 50.7 crores, the return would be 5.8 per cent if electricity is available at 4 5 paise per unit and 6.5 per cent if it is available free of charges. The return is much less than 10 per cent which is considered reasonable for electrification. The hon. Member has said that it will be available at three paise. It will have to be recalculated but we shall find out what is the position.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not calculate the savings on coal also?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As I said the return is much less than 10 per cent I have said that we shall update the studies and take all the factors into consideration and see how best we can do this. I cannot make a commitment offhand at this stage that it will be taken up by this date or that date. I may also inform the hon. Members that availability of finance is one of the big constraints and if more funds are available conversion to electrification of more sections could be taken up.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 26, 1974/Phalguna 7, 1895 (Saka).

MGIPRRND—64 LSS/73—Sec. IV N—18-4-74—1010